MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
THREE GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED TO
Price's Patent Candle
COMPANY.
CANDLES ..... Gold Medal
TOILET SOAPS ..... Gold Medal
LUBRICATING OILS ..... Gold Medal
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

ADVICE
To the Millions who cannot digest Tea or Coffee, and who do not care for Cocoa.
TRY
BOUILLON FLEET
You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
And, as Captain Cuttle said,
"When found make a note of."
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

No. 7792.—VOL. L. *MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Ellicott, Aînea, Cissy, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day. LAST SIX NIGHTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNDORF TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Singleton, Sidney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fin Cloche (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s. MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following SATURDAY, at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (37th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mrs. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Misses Olga Brandon, E. Buxton, F. Gaunt, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chaney; Mesdames E. Terry, E. Buxton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—LAST MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Conteur, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietors and Managers, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestock, and C. Kerr. Mesdames E. Saker, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. ERICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 172nd Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15 ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. Carriages, C. Glenney, Cowlee Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Vane Featherston, Merle Hinsman, Thorpe, Lynch, and Kitty Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Maier, Benson, Rees, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Mitchelson. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—HAMLET, EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.15.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dabriel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Hunning, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Messrs. O'Neill, Lea, Lamb, Archbutler, &c.; Misses Cardew, Bourchier, Rogers, Hamilton, Stuart, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Balchelor. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. S. Cadman, Mr. A. Bromley Davenport, Mr. F. H. Macklin, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LAWS, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST WEEKS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Misses Maude Millett, Annie Hart, Mary Rorke, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Auge, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, Mrs. Sidney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, Albert Chevalier, J. Le Hay, Frank H. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing; Alfred Maltby A. Bromhall, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Coldbery, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,784.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, English performance of AUNT JACK. Last weeks. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Rodney; Mrs. Rousby, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss E. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. HORACE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Netcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Cadell, Henry Grattan, and Albert Albert and Edmonds; Troupe, Arthur Finley, Marie Lloyd, George English, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30 A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Millies Palladino and Bertha de Serris, with Messrs. Espinosa and Signorini. Marius Lavaluzet, Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; the Manhoes, in a novel musical absurdity; Vokes, the wonderful Jap; the Brantloeds, American Variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Francis, the marvellous dancer; Jessie Bond, operatic vocalist; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ivan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottaway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Englewoods; James Fanning, comic; the Kentucky Troupe; Anna Seymour, first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna; F. McNish, Comedian; Marion Grahame.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

NO QUARTER!

THE moral of the Stamford election has not, it is clear, been thrown away on the Tories. It has indeed, as we remark elsewhere, struck them dumb. We trust that the moral of it will not be thrown away on the Liberals either. The "note" of the present session, we said on the eve of it, must be relentless opposition to a Government which had palpably forfeited the support of the country. Since then, there have been five fresh appeals to the electorate, and all of them have told the same tale. The duty of the Opposition in the face of these elections is clear. It is to translate the vote of "no confidence" passed against Ministers by the country into a policy of "no quarter" in the House.

The ignominious muddle in which Ministers will find themselves this afternoon owing to the count-out of Friday will afford an excellent opportunity for giving them a very bad quarter of an hour. At half-past three this afternoon Mr. W. H. SMITH is announced to move :—

> That this House will immediately resume the *Adjourned Debate* on the Amendment [3rd March] to the Motion relating to the Report of the Special Commission (1888).

But this motion is altogether beside the point. There is no "adjourned debate." What was adjourned, owing to Friday's count-out, was not the Debate, but the House. This we need hardly say makes all the difference in the world. When the debate is adjourned, the subject under discussion remains alive. When the House is adjourned, the subject under discussion drops out of existence. When a motion for the "adjournment of the House" is carried, the result of such a motion, like the meaning of it, is that all further discussion is agreed to be discontinued. The failure of the presence of forty members when a count is called is by the well-known law and practice of Parliament an "adjournment of the House," and thus amounts to a decision to discontinue all further discussion upon the subject. There are those who affect to believe that the count-out on Friday was deliberately contrived with this very object in view ; but, as we said on Saturday, we cannot endorse this version of the matter. The Government, we do not doubt, will make an effort to get the debate revived. But the question is, How are they to do it? Now, according to Sir ERSKINE MAY's "Parliamentary Practice," page 295 :—

> If a notice of motion be dropped by the adjournment of the House before it is disposed of [as in the case in question], it may be renewed and put down on the notice paper for some other day, under the same conditions as an original motion.

Again, elsewhere (p. 284) Sir ERSKINE MAY (for it is only his bust that is called Lord FARNBOROUGH) says :—

> It is ordered "that all dropped Orders of the Day be set down in the order book, after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which the House shall sit." But in construing this order it must be understood that if an Order of the Day has been read and proceeded with, and the House is adjourned before it is disposed of (as in this case), it is not treated as a *dropped Order*, but being superseded, must be revived before it takes its place again in the Order-book.

It is, therefore, competent for Mr. SMITH to "revive" his motion on the Report ; but any motion to so revive it must be made, it seems, "under the same conditions as an original motion." What, then, are these conditions? They appear to be these: Notice of an intention on the part of any member to move a certain motion must be given for a certain day, upon which day the House will consider the motion ; but the notice of such intention must be given *during the sitting of the House*, for reasons which are evident. The First Lord of the Treasury has placed on the orders of the day for this afternoon the notice of motion which we have quoted above. But that notice is in consequence of the "count-out," and the "count-out," as we have shown, was itself the immediate and absolute adjournment of the House. The notice was and must consequently have been handed in *after* the adjournment, and is therefore null and void as a notice. The Notice is, indeed, doubly bad. First, because it speaks incorrectly of an "adjourned *debate*." Secondly, because it was irregularly given after the House had adjourned. If, therefore, what Sir ERSKINE MAY declares to be the practice of Parliament is to be followed, it would seem that upon any single member objecting, the First Lord will be compelled to withdraw ; though he may, of course, give notice again for to-morrow (Tuesday) he will move his motion. There is, we believe, no record of any count-out having occurred upon a great debate on any previous occasion ; and in the absence of precedents, we speak with some diffidence, but if the highest authority on the subject is to be relied upon, Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS has landed his party into as awkward a hole on the side of procedure, as Mr. JENNINGS has on the side of policy. On neither side should the Opposition show any quarter.

OUR KITH AND KIN

THE LUCKY CRICKETER.

W. L. Murdoch, the captain of the Australian eleven that will be with us in a few weeks, was born under an auspicious star. Previous to his last cricketing tour in England, he was a struggling solicitor in a country town of New South Wales ; but on the return voyage to Australia a fellow-passenger, Miss Minnie Watson, the daughter of a colonial millionaire, fell in love with the redoubtable batsman, and married him soon after the arrival of the steamer in Melbourne. Murdoch's wealthy father-in-law died last year, and Murdoch is now a man of substance and property. On becoming a Benedict he retired from the cricket field, but we shall soon see whether or not he is still the phenomenal wielder of the willow that he was in days of yore.

A SPORTING IRISH M.P.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Sir Thomas Esmonde on the eve of his departure from New Zealand for home, vià America :—"Unfortunately I have had to give up the idea of revisiting Australia on this trip ; but, please goodness, I shall take another run out before long to enjoy some of the good sport the country provides, but of which I got only a taste during my recent stay, owing to the high pressure at which we were worked."

GOOD NEWS FOR SIR WILFRID.

Ninety-six out of the 157 members who constitute the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales have declared in favour of local option, and fifty-four of them will hear of no compensation.

COLONIAL EUPHEMISM.

There is a horror in the colonies (says the author of "Problems of Greater Britain"), which is unknown in the United States, of the words "pauperism," "poor-house," "workhouse," or "pauper," and when a speaker, not long out from England, casually referred at a Sydney public meeting to the "benevolent asylums" as "poor-houses," one who followed him said that the use of such a term was an insult to the community, and thanked God that there was not a poor-house in Australia. Unfortunately for him there are in Western Australia two "poor-houses"—actually so called. There is in the colonies a good deal of fear of words. The honest term "wages" is too often replaced by "salary"; and a maid-of-all-work does not object to do all the menial drudgery of a house provided she is termed "companion," or "nursery-governess," or "lady-help," instead of "housemaid" or "general servant." That "paupers" should become "recipients of charity" or "inmates of the asylum" is only in keeping with the colonial habit that calls almost every shop a "store," and almost every servant an "employé."

AN AMIABLE WEAKNESS.

These instances remind one that this love for big words is especially common on the other side of the Atlantic. Canada, influenced possibly by its proximity to our American cousins, whose taste in this respect is notorious, has lately rechristened the Agent General, whom, in common with other colonies, she maintains in London, "High Commissioner for Canada." In Cape Colony, the same innocent magniloquence is affected. Not a scrubby little two-roomed shanty or wrinkled iron along the coach-road but blazons itself as somebody's "Hotel," and though the fare be roughness itself, it will always be accompanied by a fingered "Menu." Clean plates may be lacking sometimes—the Menu never.

THE LONG EXPECTED REPORT.

The Government is already dealing with Sir Francis De Winton's report, and a portion of the conclusions which have been reached has been telegraphed to Sir Henry Loch, so that he will not start altogether unprepared to discuss the matter in his approaching meeting with President Kruger. Decisions have not, however, been arrived at on all points, and it is thought possible that if the debate on Swaziland takes place as is expected on the 19th, it may still find the matter under discussion.

NORTH TO SOUTH OR EAST TO WEST?

The question of a longitudinal or latitudinal line of division will be among the most important which the Select Committee on the Western Australia Bill will have to discuss. The latitudinal line has this advantage, that the 26th parallel, which is proposed for the northern boundary of the colony of West Australia, is also the northern boundary of the old colony of South Australia. If the northern parts of South Australia and West Australia are reserved for the formation of future tropical colonies, they will have the geographical advantage of the same southern boundary.

MR. RHODES'S CONQUEST.

People in England are probably unaware of the immense significance of the fact that Mr. Hofmeyr, "the Dutch Parnell," has consented to join the board of Mr. Rhodes's company. This adhesion simply means that the co-operation of the "Bond" with this enterprise of colonial imperialism, once trembling in the balance, is now assured.

America, France, and Holland. But the new teaching wants organizing deepening, and extending. It should be the aim of the proposed Hall to work towards such an end.

3. The Hall will contain rooms for about fifteen residents.

(1) Those who have already passed through some recognised training in the philosophical and critical study of religious questions will be asked to take a share in the lecturing and class-teaching on these subjects, which will be carried on at the Hall or elsewhere, while those who, without this special training, feel a general interest in and sympathy with the aims of the new society will be invited to take up some one subject of study in connection with the history of religion, and to avail themselves generally of the opportunities for knowledge offered by the Hall.

(2) It is intended that the Hall shall do its utmost to secure for its residents opportunities for religious and social work, and for the study of social problems, such as are possessed by the residents at Toynbee Hall, or those at Oxford House. There will be a certain number of rooms in the Hall which can be used for social purposes, for lectures, for recreative and continuation classes, and so on. Though the Hall itself is in one of the west-central squares, it is surrounded on three sides by districts crowded with poor. A room could be taken for workers from the Hall in any of these districts or in the Drury-lane neighbourhood. In addition, the hall is close to Gower-street station, so that it would be comparatively easy for the residents to take part in any of the organizations already existing in east or south London for the help of the poor and the study of social problems.

(3) It is hoped that, in addition to those who may be able to give a large part of their time to the work of the Hall, it will also—as is the case at Toynbee Hall, and elsewhere—attract those who may be already engaged in professional or mercantile work in London, but who, from sympathy with the general aims and basis of the Hall, may be glad to find rooms there, under the conditions to be laid down by the Council, to live their own life in the city, and to give all the thought and energy they can to the common life of the Hall in the evenings and on Sundays. The charges for rent and board will be made as moderate as possible.

4. It is propsed that the Hall should work in sympathy with the Manchester New College, Oxford, and with the various social and religious activities carried on at Essex Hall. But the new society will aim rather at representing a school of thought than any particular religious body of the present day, and the friends of it hope that by such an endeavour they may ultimately succeed in drawing together many who now know too little of each other's work and ideals, and may so help to prepare the fuller and wider religious organization of the future.

A building has been secured for the Hall, which seems to be in many ways singularly well suited to the purposes above described. The old University Hall in Gordon-square is now being divided into two parts; the south wing and library have been purchased by Dr. Williams's trustees, for the use of Dr. Williams's library, a large and fine collection of books dating from a last century bequest, and bearing specially on theological, but also on general, subjects. The north wing and annexe, which have been taken by our provisional committee, contain rooms for the number of residents proposed, besides a warden, with some space to spare for the educational and philanthropical purposes of the Hall. It may be pointed out that the neighbourhood of Dr. Williams's library will be of great advantage to the future friends and members of our Society. The library is managed by liberal trustees, has an endowment, and has been lately greatly improved and brought up to date. No doubt leave to use it could be readily obtained by the Hall residents, and by those interested in the educational work of the new scheme.

In conclusion, we appeal for help in carrying out such a scheme to all those who have at heart the adaptation of the faith of the past to the needs of the present—who desire to live their lives in the faith and fear of God, and in the memory of His noblest servants on earth—while holding with a firm conviction that God is manifest, not in miracle or special revelation, but in law and in the ever-widening experience of the conscience; not in the arbitrary selection of individuals or nations as special channels of grace, but in the free communication of Himself, through the life of reason and the spirit, and under lower or higher forms of faith, to all His creatures. But every religious conviction requires a corresponding form of action, or it is apt to become starved and withered. Men want the help of their fellowmen, they need to feel themselves members one of another, heirs of a common hope and faith. It is in the desire of doing something to meet this need among those especially who are still wandering and drifting, without the direction or help which comes from associated life, that the scheme above described has been suggested.

(Signed) STOPFORD A. BROOKE, CARLISLE, JAMES MARTINEAU, JAMES DRUMMOND, W. COPELAND BOWIE, FREDERICK NETTLEFOLD, W. BLAKE ODGERS, J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, FRANCES POWER COBBE, FRANCES (Dowager Countess) RUSSELL, MARY A. WARD.

From a financial statement appended to the above circular we learn that the result of an appeal by a provisional committee has been to raise an annual income of nearly £700 for three years certain, and the collection of donations amounting to nearly £600. When the Hall is started, the payments of the residents will, of course, as at Toynbee Hall, contribute towards the rent, and they will pay their own way in the matter of boarding.

In the list of donors we notice the following entries:—Frances Power Cobbe, £10; George Murray Smith, £100; and Anna Swanwick, £10 10s.; whilst the subscriptions for three years include Henry Tate, £100; Frederick Nettlefold, £100; J. P. Thomasson, £100; Rev. Stopford Brooke, £5; Rev. D. Martineau, £5; and the Earl of Carlisle, £25. Subscriptions should be sent, it is added, to Mr. Blake Odgers, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W., or Mrs. Humphry Ward, 61, Russell-square, W.C.

STAMFORD: STUNNING!

THE comments of the Unionist papers on the Stamford election disappoint us. The result was, as we pointed out in our later editions of Saturday, a great victory for the Liberals—a far greater victory really than St. Pancras. But we had sufficient belief in the audacity of the Unionist papers to count confidently on the retention of the seat being paraded as a "great Unionist victory." No paper, however, has risen to this height except the *Sunday Times*, which proclaimed Stamford (where the Liberals did far better than in 1885) "a Conservative victory," and at the same time finds "compensations" even in St. Pancras, inasmuch as the Unionist vote there showed an increase, and the Liberals did not do "even as in 1885." That is the good old party arithmetic all over. But for the rest the attitude of the Unionists is one either of resignation or of silence. The *Advertiser* accepts our conclusions as only too true. The *Standard* "sees no reason for being discouraged"—which only shows how little it had dared to hope. The *Post* thinks the less said about by-elections the better; while the *Chronicle*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Times* keep their thoughts to themselves. Mr. Priestley may well be proud of having thus struck the enemy dumb.

For our part we see in this silence under defeat some sign that even "the stupid party" is beginning to understand the science of by-elections. The simple fact, of course, is that the Stamford result is far more significant, in its favourableness to the Liberals, than was St. Pancras. Indeed, it is the best election we have had since Kennington. At that place we did "as in 1885 only better" by 990. At Stamford we have done "as in 1885 only better" by 819. In St. Pancras we did worse than in 1885 by 382. In 1886 there was no contest in Stamford. The Liberals gave it up as hopeless; nor were they far wrong, for judged by what happened in neighbouring constituencies the Tory majority would have gone up to at least 1,500. Now we have had the *Times* forgeries, and the Government's shameless refusal to express even a word of regret for them, and the Tory majority has fallen to 282. That is Stamford's answer to the special appeal made by Mr. Chaplin last week on the strength of the Parnell Report.

An examination of the actual figures a little more closely is more satisfactory still. In 1885 (before Home Rule had come on the *tapis*) the Tory vote was 4,631. It is now 4,236—a decrease of 395. On the other hand, the Liberal vote, which was 3,530 in 1885, is now 3,954—an increase of 424. The two numbers are, it will be seen, very nearly the same, and tell their own tale. The net result of the Home Rule issue has been in Stamford to convert some 400 electors from the Tory to the Liberal side; or, if the *Standard* prefers it—for it amounts for practical purposes to the same thing—to make 400 Tories stay away, and 400 fresh Liberals come up. "Politics do not change very rapidly," says the *Standard*, "in those rural districts." That is true; but they have changed quite rapidly enough in this case to deliver a stunning blow to the Tories.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The interesting letter from the authoress of *Robert Elsmere*, which we publish in another column, gives to the public the first authoritative account of the aims and spirit of the new Toynbee Hall. Rumour, and cheap ridicule in its train, have already been busy with the scheme. Mrs. Ward's manifesto, in giving substance to the rumours, will take away excuse for the ridicule. Mrs. Ward herself has, we do not doubt, been one of the moving spirits in the enterprise, and her book gave powerful and popular expression to the ideas which underlie it. But the experiment, it is clear, is a serious one, not depending upon any single person or book, and ought to be taken frankly for what it is—the effort of a school of thought, which has been growing rapidly of late, to find practical organization and expression.

Professors, nowadays, are the chartered libertines of bad language. It has come to be recognized that that's in the Professor but a choleric word which in any ordinary person would be considered very rude indeed. In his latest excursion in this field, however, Professor Tyndall forgets that hard swearing may spoil a good argument. There is certainly no great difference between discovering that the means by which Pitt effected the Union were "blackguardly"—as Mr. Gladstone, with a justice rather absolute than historical, admittedly has discovered, and discovering that Pitt himself was a blackguard—the light in which, through the inflammatory mirage of an Orange meeting, the discovery appeared to the professor. But in the extraordinary exhibition of mouthing impotence which he seized the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's protest to concoct, Professor Tyndall gives away the one little point he might have made.

Here are some of the flowers of the Professor's rhetoric, culled at random from the portentous document. Mr. Gladstone is personally assured—

That his steering compass is deranged by the lightning-stroke of defeat.

That when he espoused Home Rule they know little of human nature who cannot see the part played by wounded pride in this monstrous pirouette.

That he might have spared some of the time devoted to the gods of Greece, or to periodical literature, to denouncing the Union before 1886.

That his changes are the veerings of a weathercock blown a hundred and eighty degrees round by the gust of a general election.

That nothing more scandalous and incredible is to be found in political history than, &c., &c.

That in sterner and more patriotic times he would have lost his traitorous head.

That he is an ubiquitous furnace blast of sedition.

And that the Duke of Wellington would have told him he was a damned hypocrite.

Certainly to crowd so much childish insolence into an epistle personally addressed to a great statesman required that training of "slow and painful searchings into matters deeper and more precious than politics," which the Professor boasts. Six mortal weeks he spent in penning this effusion: then with infantile pride dashed it off for publication in the press. In as many lines of quiet and smiling rebuke, Mr. Gladstone consigns Professor Tyndall to what we hope will be a lasting shamefacedness.

The importance attached by Portugal to the retention of Delagoa Bay will shortly be put to a pecuniary test. The English and American claims in respect of the confiscated railway amount, it is said, to £2,000,000. There is little doubt that Portugal will make this or any other sacrifice necessary to retain full control over what is, after the Cape bays themselves, the most important position in South Africa. And this is the position which we might have had almost for the asking in the days of the Disraeli Ministry!

The lamented Mr. Pigott had another friend in the Government besides Mr. Raikes and Mr. Chaplin. This is Mr. Forwood, who spoke at Liverpool on Saturday as follows:—

I say without hesitation that the *Times* is entitled to the best thanks of a law-abiding people for its great sacrifices in the cause of law and order, for they have been immense.

The National Indemnity Fund for Pigott's paymasters must put Mr. Forwood down for a big subscription.

There were some interesting facts and figures in Mr. Forwood's remarks on the Naval Estimates. One was that contracts for the engines of thirty-nine vessels had amounted in the aggregate to £3,000,000, but that the utmost variation in price at which these engines were placed with different contractors does not amount to 5 per cent. between the highest and the lowest. Another was the announcement that many of our older ships are being re-engined, with the object of enabling them to carry coal for half as far again as before. This is a most important matter; for what Mr. Forwood called "coal-endurance" will be the most important factor in the naval wars of the future, and the Naval Manœuvres showed decisively the great difficulty of coaling at sea. We only wish the importance attached by Mr. Forwood to this matter had been more fully and effectively recognised in the case of the coaling-stations.

An interesting question, which has not yet been tackled in the debate on the Report, is suggested by Mr. Davitt's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. The Judges' Report is to be placed on the records of the House, Mr. Smith says, "without colour." But is it also to be without correction? If so, all the blunders enumerated by Mr. Davitt will go on the record just as they are. Here are a few of them:—

At page 6 of the Report, it is stated that "Th. F. Bourke, for whose rescue Clerkenwell Prison was blown up," was among those who signed an address presented to me while in America in September, 1878. Here two names are confounded. Thomas Francis Bourke, mentioned in this connection, was in no way identified with the Clerkenwell outrage. It was a "Col. Ricard Bourke" who was a prisoner in Clerkenwell when the explosion alluded to occurred, and there was no mention of his name in relation to me, throughout the investigation before the Commission. At page 109, the Commissioners report that I went to America in 1882 with Mr. William Redmond and "Mr. Dillon, M.P." There was in 1882, and there is now, but one Mr. Dillon, M.P., and he did not accompany me on my then visit to the United States. Mr. John Dillon's brother, William Dillon, was a passenger on the same ship but beyond this casual association in crossing the Atlantic he had nothing whatever to do with my visit on that occasion. The mistake is not an important one, but, in view of the finding against Mr. John Dillon in another part of the Report, I deem it right to correct an error that may possibly have contributed to the formation of the opinion come to by the learned judges, that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., entered the Land League with sentiments kindred to my own upon the question of the absolute independence of Ireland.

There are—of fact, observe, not of inference—many other such mistakes in the Report. It is even natural enough, as Mr. Davitt says, that "three English judges, presumably ignorant of modern Irish national politics," should fall into such blunders. But it seems absurd that they should be allowed to pass uncorrected on to the Records of the House. Yet if the process of revising the Report once began, where would it end? The dilemma is an additional argument of a minor kind in favour of Mr. Gladstone's amendment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUEEN AND CANON LIDDON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a regular reader of the *P.M.G.* your advocacy of Canon Liddon's claims for a bishopric surprises me. You seem to ignore the correspondence which passed some years ago between him and a Roman Catholic dignitary. You appear to think the appointment would be generally popular. It would be so, if the whole or nearly the whole of England were anti-Protestant—Nonconformists as well as members of the Church of England. Canon Liddon is a great preacher; as a preacher he can best be heard, as at present, at St. Paul's. As an administrator we have no experience of his qualifications. Is it so, that England as a whole is utterly indifferent to Protestantism, or so opinioned as to prefer a high order of eloquence to the principles of the Reformation?—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

PHILALETHES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent "B." represents Canon Liddon's "figure of apostrophe" as an unconscious imitation of the old French Court chaplains. But surely their method of apostrophizing their princes was ever the perfection of "la haute diplomatie"? We have heard at least how one future Bishop, having in a sermon before Louis XIV. inadvertently let slip the assertion "Nous mourrons tous," immediately added the correction (with a bow towards the Royal seat) "presque tous."

March 8. E. M. O.

THE BLACKBALLING AT THE ATHENÆUM.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you will accept a letter from one more of those who voted against the compiler of "Parnellism and Crime" at the Athenæum Club, I should be glad to say that my view was in complete harmony with that of your other correspondents. Unlike "Another Member," I am a strong supporter of Mr. Gladstone, but I voted for Lord Dunraven, and I should willingly vote for any other Tory or Liberal Unionist candidates quite independently of my difference with them in political opinion. The Athenæum is happily not a political club, and may it never become one!—Yours obediently,

A THIRD MEMBER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I agree with those who think that a literary and non-political club like the Athenæum degrades itself and contradicts its *raison d'être* when it allows political prejudice to influence the election of candidates. The excuse offered by the blackballers of Mr. Flanagan is that they were not influenced by political motives, but because they considered that the candidate "had hit below the belt" in political controversy. But if political motives *had* been the real cause of the blackballing, are not those who threaten retaliation a little unfair? Is it not notorious that no man of pronounced Liberal opinions has any chance of election at the Athenæum? And is there not a knot of members who make it a rule to canvass and vote against every candidate who may, however fairly, have run counter to their prejudices in some controversy in which they take a keen interest? It was only last year that these systematic blackballers excluded a candidate against whom there was not the slightest objection, except that he was supposed to be a Gladstonian Liberal. His proposer was one of the most popular members of the Athenæum; his seconder was equally popular, and was in addition a most distinguished literary man. The candidate, moreover, was supported by nearly every man of distinction in the club, all the leading literary men, all the leading men of science, all the leading doctors, all the leading artists, all the leading lawyers, all the leading soldiers, most of the leading clergy, all the leading statesmen, including Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, and the late Mr. John Bright. If vouchers of eligibility like these can be neutralised by a small band of men, not one of whom probably knew the candidate personally, and neutralized for purely political reasons, is it not time that the Athenæum should either assume formally the character of a political club, or that the committee should be entrusted with the election of all candidates. Club committees feel the responsibility, and are generally fair and generous. I happen to be a member of four clubs, and I rejoice to say that I have never given a black ball. I don't think I should have had the heart to blackball even Mr. Flanagan, much as I disapprove of "Parnellism and Crime."—I am, &c.,

CRUX.

March 10.

THE LADY MEMBERS ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has only to-day been called to your remarks in your issue of the 5th inst. upon this subject, which, as Sir Walter De Souza's solicitor, I hasten to correct. No writs have yet been issued or served upon the ladies, as was stated; neither has Sir Walter De Souza instructed "Mr. Beresford Hope's lawyer" in the matter. Notices (personal service of which is required by the Act) of Sir Walter De Souza's intention to bring actions against the ladies were, however, served upon them. One of the ladies was served with a similar notice on the 28th ult., and every effort was made to effect personal service in a private manner upon the other lady, but without success until the afternoon of Tuesday, which was the last day upon which the notices could be legally served in respect of certain of the votes therein referred to.

Sir Walter De Souza in the action he is taking has no personal feeling of hostility to the ladies in question, and on his behalf I have formally intimated to them that provided they give an undertaking to abstain for the future from appearing and voting at the meetings of the Council, no proceedings will be instituted by my client. As your remarks may convey to some of your readers a false impression of Sir Walter De Souza's action in the matter I shall be obliged if you will insert this in your next edition.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR A. TILLEARD.

March 7.

AUSTRALIA IN "MACMILLAN'S."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The next time the writer of the article on Australia in this month's *Macmillan* wishes to vilify and calumniate a whole community, it would be better if he were to go to some more reliable authority than his imagination for the "facts" on which he bases his indictment. Among other ridiculous statements he makes a charge against the miners of Queensland, and also against one of the Ministers of that colony, which I am able from personal knowledge to deny in the most categoric manner. The writer of the article in question informs his readers "that in April the miners in the Croydon gold-fields in Queensland expelled the Chinese from among them, and the Queensland Minister of Lands ordered all Chinese not possessing authorized holdings to leave the fields within a month." The real facts of the case are these. There was at that time a considerable amount of excitement throughout the colonies with respect to the Chinese question, and meetings were everywhere held at which resolutions were passed calling on the Legislatures to pass an Act restricting the Chinese immigration. On the Croydon gold-field, where some 7,000 miners were then assembled, a few of the more turbulent spirits among them began making threats (chiefly over the whisky bars) of driving all the Chinese off the field, and burning down their houses. A meeting of the local bench was held to consider the position, and although of opinion that there was no real danger of any open action, it was thought desirable to swear in twenty special constables, as there were only about seven police on the whole gold-field. No riot of any sort ever took place, the services of the special constables were never required, the excitement soon died a natural death, and John Chinaman remains in peaceable possession of his stores and vegetable gardens to this day. As for the story of the Minister for Lands having ordered any of the Chinese to leave the field, it is a simple fabrication without one word of truth in it from first to last. It would be easy to show that unless restrictions were placed on the immigration of Chinese to the colonies, the danger was likely to become very real and very serious, but it would occupy too much of your space to go at length into this question.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NORTH QUEENSLANDER.

SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT ACQUIRE THE CABLES?

No. By Sir James Anderson.

An Imperial system of telegraphs is a fascinating idea. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, as we set out in a recent interview, regards it as desirable and practicable. Sir James Anderson considers it neither practicable nor desirable. As one of the creators of ocean telegraphy Sir James's opinion is certainly deserving of great weight. A representative had a long and interesting conversation with him on the subject, at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company, of which he is the managing director, besides being on the board of a number of other cable companies. Sir James sees many international difficulties in the way of the Government becoming the owners of the cables; he considers the idea of reducing the tariff to a shilling a word as altogether out of the bounds of possibility; and he shows that by the universal adoption of the code system the existing rates are not nearly so onerous as they appear. If the colonies want lower rates, let them guarantee a certain income, and the companies will immediately meet their wishes. The following is his reply to the principal points raised by the member for Canterbury:—

Mr. Heaton's Points.

The main points, so far as the public are concerned, advanced by Mr. Heaton are:—First, that Sir John Pender stated if the Government purchased the cables and reduced the tariffs they could make a profit of £1,000,000 per annum; and that a proposal for the Government purchase of cables was made by myself at a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce; secondly, that the tariff for telegrams to Australia might be reduced to one shilling per word, or less; thirdly, he advocates the establishment of a line through Russia and Afghanistan to India, to be continued by one way or another, not very clear, to Australia, and thence across the Pacific.

As to the first point, what Sir John Pender said at the Colonial Conference was that if the Government purchased the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies' cables at the then existing market value they would make a profit at the rates in force of £250,000 a year. But if they reduced the rate to Australia to 4*s.* a word, there would be a loss of £120,000; and if they established a rate of 2*s.* to India the deficit would be £137,000 per annum. And these deficits are on the assumption that no reserve is laid by.

Mr. Heaton quotes my remarks at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce in 1886 to the effect that if the Government or Governments purchased the whole of the existing cables, guaranteeing 4 per cent. on the capital expended in establishing the whole of the existing cables, there would be a profit of £12,500 a year with which to reduce tariffs. I enclose a copy of my paper on this subject, which is summed up in ten pages, and if I were to write for a month I could not state it more clearly.

A Shilling-a-word Tariff Impossible.

As to the second point Mr. Heaton in his paper, the telegraph part of which was no doubt written by Mr. Pitman, says the tariff to India might be reduced to 1*s.*, or even less, and further that telegrams could even now be profitably sent between England and Australia for 1*s.* per word. Let us assume that he has ruined the Eastern Company, then the matter would stand thus:—England, The Indo-European Company, Germany, and Russia get at present on a message to Australia 1*s.* 5*d.* per word. Persia receives 7*d.*, the Persian Gulf Government Department also takes 11*d.*, India charges 7½*d.*, Java 1½*d.*, Australia 1*s.* 2*d.*, and the Eastern Extension Company gets 4*s.* 6*d.* for its enormous mileage. Australia alone therefore gets more than Mr. Heaton's shilling, and India, for her Persian Gulf Cable and land system receives 6½*d.* over what Mr. Heaton considers would be a remunerative tariff.

To make matters worse, however, Mr. Pitman and Mr. Heaton propose the establishment of another line which would transit Germany, Russia, a corner of Persia, Afghanistan, and India—of course, to the serious detriment of the Persian Gulf cables and of the revenue of the existing Indo-European route.

Mr. Pitman assumes that as we are friendly with the present Ameer of Afghanistan he would be very glad to let us erect lines through his country, whereas our information is that on no account will he tolerate any foreign Power making land lines there, although some day he may perhaps establish telegraphic communication for his own purposes, provided always that it has no connection with territory outside his own control. At some future date, when the Russians carry their railways to the northern frontier of Afghanistan and the Indian Government extend theirs to Herat or the terminus of the Indian lines, this may be done. The question has not been lost sight of by us during the last fifteen years, but we need not lose our sleep about it for some time to come.

Then I would point out that it is impossible to provide for the Eastern Company's working expenses out of this shilling. We pay £11,000 a year for the use of a direct wire from London to Marseilles, and £3,400 per annum for two lines to the Land's End. It costs £200,000 a year to maintain our cables between here, Australia, and China. We have eight steamships stationed along this extended line, and about fifty tanks with spare cable at different points on the route, and we have 700 employés to provide for.

The Risks of Long Cables.

All this, however, is not enough for Mr. Heaton, and he would lay a cable across the Pacific, the length of which he estimates at 8,900 miles, and he says this line could transmit ten million words annually. He does not seem to know that only during half of the twenty-four hours can telegraph cables earn any money, and that the increase of traffic and growth of telegraphy generally depend so much upon getting messages through within the working hours of the different countries that all traffic transmitted after these hours must be regarded as having no tendency to increase telegraphy or to produce any substantial revenue. So that a single cable across the Pacific, even worked duplex, could not in point of time compete with our cables, which are duplicated and triplicated.

As to quadruplex, which Mr. Heaton says can now be worked, I can assure him that we are not in sight of the solution of this problem upon cables. No effort has been spared—the most scientific and inventive men in this country and America have been trying for years to devise more rapid methods of transmission, and we are apparently no nearer attaining this object than we were ten or twelve years ago.

Personally I am opposed to long and unnecessary cables across great oceans such as the Pacific, where there are no ports at which repairing ships can refit, no inhabitants, nothing but a weary waste of waters from two to four miles in depth, at the bottom of which would lie this cable from Columbia to Australia. I do not pretend to say, however, that this cable will never be laid, because there are times apparently when it is easy to finance anything, and there is a certain sentiment about this Pacific cable which to me is curious. Its advocates seem to think that because the earth is round it should be hooped with a cable. Shakspeare made Puck say that he would put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes; therefore, why should not the earth have a cable encircling it? The idea is to my mind not sound, and still less so is Mr. Heaton's idea of a cable from Australia to the Cape of Good Hope.

If the colonies and Canada choose to find money for a Pacific cable, or give a sufficiently large subsidy, of course some day it will be done. Personally, I do not see the use of it; but there are others who take a different view, and would like to divide that shilling traffic between the existing lines on the one side and the Pacific cable, the land lines through Canada, and the cables across the Atlantic on the other.

How Cables should be Laid.

I have many times said, written, and published that the only prudent course in laying cables is to lay them touching at every possible commercial port, going where there are people, and keeping along the coast of the different continents in fairly moderate depths of water—something under one thousand fathoms, preferably. Then your cables can be repaired, and you have a property. In time of war your cable ships and despatch vessels can be near the land or in some safe port where the cables are landed, and where they can be informed at once of the interruption of any section, so as to proceed to repair it or bridge over the break by carrying despatches from one port to the other until it is safe to repair it.

Laying cables across broad oceans, where a traffic cannot be developed, is an unnecessary waste of money, and in my opinion no nation ought to be taxed for any such folly.

"Long-headed Monopolists."

I need not refer at any length to Mr. Heaton's remarks about "long-headed monopolists" and the "wily spider." That is not business. When these companies were started it was very difficult to find money for cables, and the capital was very largely raised among our friends and ourselves. It is not even easy to get directors, the whole affair being considered too risky and likely to be short-lived. Neither were we monopolists; because there were telegraph lines to Egypt, India, and nearly every port where the Eastern Company have landed their cables, before any of these cables were laid, and these land lines exist and compete with us at this moment. We have, in fact, simply obeyed the instinct of our race, and taken our telegraph cable wherever there was trade or the prospect of trade. Sometimes these cable extensions were carried out when the prospect of traffic was so uncertain that we debated anxiously whether it would not be better to allow others to make them, if they chose to do so. This was the case even with such an important cable as that to South Africa, although of course recent discoveries there have altered the position.

When we were instrumental in obtaining reduced rates for the press, at which Mr. Heaton worked assiduously for several years, after long negotiation with Continental administrations, without whom we could not act, Mr. Heaton was good enough to thank us, vowing that he would be our friend as long as he lived; but, somehow, that friendship to these companies did not last many months.

We have always endeavoured to reduce our tariffs whenever we saw any prospect of encouraging the growth of business to recoup the inevitable loss at first. For example, we reduced the tariff to India 18 per cent. at the last telegraph conference five years ago; and we not only have not got back a farthing of the loss, but the traffic with India has gone down every year since—mainly, I think, owing to the elaboration of the system of codifying adopted by the great bulk of our customers reducing the length of messages.

It may interest your readers to know that fourteen of the Government telegraph administrations at present lose money by their telegraphs (six only making a small profit), owing to the reduction of the length of messages by the extended use of codes. The remainder of the Governments do not publish statistics. Of the messages carried by us, 36 per cent. are under five words.

Mr. Heaton would have the British Government purchase all the cables, make this opposition line through Afghanistan, and then lay a cable across the Pacific to still further compete with the existing lines for which an immense sum of money would have been paid. All this, however, is not enough; the rates are then to be reduced, so that the loss could not fail to be enormous.

Let the European Governments Combine.

It was my opinion some years ago that something could be said in favour of the European Governments having a maritime marine and remote colonies combining to purchase the cables. This would afford such protection for submarine cables that no nation would care to interrupt them in time of war; but I question very much if the British Government will ever purchase these lines at the cost of its taxpayers. There would be the difficulty of obtaining from foreign Governments the right to establish stations upon their territory; and, so far as I understand the feeling of the Continental Powers, they would not for one moment agree to give the British Government the right of working upon their shores. It is a different thing to give concessions to companies, which can be controlled in every way, to interfering with British Government officers and employés. Mr. Pitman says we are only at war with Russia twice in a century; but he must know very well there are many negotiations with our colonies and dependencies, involving at times strained relations, and also large commercial transactions, and the Imperial and Colonial Governments as well as the merchants, like to have messages affecting them transmitted by telegraphists of their own nationality. The way to our colonies and dependencies is across those broad oceans, and fortunately they are the cheapest highways imaginable. There is no necessity for macadamizing, and there is no wear and tear. Our Imperial and mercantile fleet go to and fro without leaving a mark upon it. If we are to continue to be a great nation, we must, if necessary, fight to keep that highway safe and free to all commerce. I do not see why the British Government should care to complicate their already onerous duties with having to carry out negotiations with other Powers as to concessions for submarine cables, still less with the expense of maintaining these lines, when they already exist to their hand.

NEW BOOKS.

"Fontainebleau."

"Fontainebleau." Fifteen photogravures after the pictures by J. Haynes-Williams. With an introduction by Frederick Wedmore. (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.) These lovely photogravures are indeed works of art, and Mr. Haynes-Williams is to be congratulated on the wonderful reproduction of his pictures. We are not always admirers of Mr. Wedmore's style. But on this occasion it is well suited to his subject, and his historical sketch—with something elegant and exquisite about it—adds to the harmonious charm of a very successful little book.

Some New Maps.

From Mr. Stanford we have received "A New Map of Metropolitan Railways, Tramways, and Miscellaneous Improvements," of which the printing is admirably clear and the utility great. Some of the schemes shown, however, have already been abandoned, or are in the throes of "active opposition."—The same publisher has also issued an excellent map, "British Possessions in West Africa."—The jostling of Middlesex, Manchester, Cornwall, Hanover, and Westmoreland, is startling at the first glance. It occurs, not in a madman's map of Europe, but in a capital plan, in two sheets, of the island of Jamaica (Public Works Department, Kingston, Jamaica), "prepared from the best authorities by order of his Excellency Sir Henry Norman." The "best authorities" have certainly been focussed in the best map of Jamaica we have seen.

"The Death Duties."

"A Handbook to the Death Duties." By Sydney Buxton, M.P., and G. S. Barnes. (John Murray.) This is an admirably clear exposition of a very complicated subject. The history, the anomalies, and the reform of the Death Duties are successively treated, in a manner so lucid and even so lively that he who runs may read. Mr. Barnes (for it is by him, Mr. Buxton tells us, that "the lion's share of the work has been done") has made particularly good use of his Hansard, and many amusing instances are given of the absurd opposition in past times to reforms which both parties have since conspired to carry out. Very instructive, too, is the exposition of the confusion worse confounded wrought by Mr. Goschen's "Estate Duty." Altogether it is one of the best political handbooks that we have lately come across. One omission, however, remains to be supplied in a second edition. No allusion is made, in the section dealing with suggestions for reform, to colonial experience. Yet the "ideal reform" sketched by the authors has already been largely realized in Victoria and New Zealand.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

AUTHOR of "Charles Lowder." "The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. (W. H. Allen and Co.)
[A description of the play, and a translation. The songs of the chorus are given in both German and English. Cloth, pp. xiii., 128.]

DOYLE, A. CONAN. "The Captain of the *Polestar*, and Other Tales." (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
[Ten short stories. Cloth. Pp. 316. Price 6*s.*]

"IN His Name." (Shaw and Co.)
[Vols. I. and II. of the "Record of the Ragged School and Mission Union." Cloth. Pp. 252.]

M'ALPINE, A. N., B.Sc. "How to Know Grasses by their Leaves." (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)
[The common pasture grasses and grasses in general are here described. Mr. Robert Wallace contributes a preface. Cloth. Pp. 92. Illustrations.]

Boyd's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 45, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1890.

Mr. Egerton's recent Report on the French Budget for 1890 puts matters very clearly. France raises a yearly revenue of 121¾ millions sterling apart from railway and special receipts. Customs and excise yield 46 millions; stamps, succession, and transfer duties give 27 millions; direct taxes yield 18 millions; and the tobacco monopoly gives 14¾ millions. The post-office and telegraphs earn 7½ millions, and cost 3⅓; this is a strong contrast to the British postal finance, which yields a surplus of 3⅓ millions. There is no new taxation in 1890; the old sources of revenue yield an increase of 1⅓ millions, mostly under the head of Customs.

The ordinary expenditure is taken at 121¾ millions, just balancing the year's account and yielding no surplus. The ordinary Budget provides 52 millions for charges on account of the National Debt, or a little more than double the British Budget grant for similar services. Mr. Goschen's last Budget; it allots 22½ millions for the army, and 8 millions for the navy. The grant for Public Instruction is 6 millions, and for Public Works 6¾ millions. The total of all grants for the Home Government—Justice, Religion, Commerce, Arts, Foreign Affairs, and Colonial Services—is 12 millions, which is some evidence of economy, and contrasts favourably with British grants for the same services. There is a reduction of £150,000 in the colonial budget, which shows a net expenditure of over two millions, while subventions to steamer companies come to one million sterling a year.

The extraodinary Budget shows an army expenditure of six millions sterling, against which there is no revenue; and this outlay will have to be met from loans. The amount is, however, less than the extraordinary army budgets of previous years.

So far as miscellaneous statistics go, the French people are prospering in their internal trade, their postal and telegraph correspondence, their bank deposits, their external trade, the dividends of their public companies are all increasing. The succession duties, which had fallen off, have recovered, and are now yielding more than ever. The advance in savings bank deposits, from 44 millions in 1873 to 120 millions in 1889, is prodigious; the total number of depositors in French savings banks is now 6½ millions, or more than one in six of the population.

It is interesting to compare some of the French statistics of expenditure and of commercial progress with similar figures in the United Kingdom statistics for 1888. Thus:—

	France.	United Kingdom.
Gross revenue of the year	£121,750,000	£88,500,000
Surplus or deficit of the year	£6,000,000 (deficit)	£750,000 (surplus)
Charges on account of National Debt	£52,000,000	£26,000,000
Debt paid off or contracted	£6,000,000 (contracted)	£7,000,000 (paid off)
Army and navy grants for the year	36,500,000	29,000,000
Property paying death duties	216,000,000	201,000,000
Total length of open railways	(miles) *20,950	19,812
Passengers carried by railway	226,000,000	742,000,000
Goods conveyed by railway	(tons)80,000,000	282,000,000
†Number of children attending school	6,351,000	5,355,000
‡Amounts cleared at bankers' clearing house	217,000,000	£6,942,000,000
Total of letters, papers, and postcards and parcels pasted	1,317,000,000	2,362,000,000
Total of telegrams despatched	22,000,000	57,000,000
Value of total exports and imports by sea	£291,000,000	£685,000,000
Population	38,000,000	37,750,000
Savings bank deposits at end of the year	£120,000,000	£109,750,000

* *Whitaker's Almanac* for 1890 gives 29,683 miles of open railway in France; but 20,950 is the figure furnished in Mr. Egerton's Consular Report.

† This figure 5,355,000 is the number of children at primary schools in the United Kingdom who were present for inspection in 1888. Possibly the French figures give the total number on the rolls.

‡ Probably the French clearing house does not rest on so broad a basis as the London institution; and the figures may not be properly comparable.

The Ladies' Corner.

SCENES FROM FRENCH COURT LIFE BEFORE '70.

Mdme. Carette, who for several years before the establishment of the third Republic was reader to the Empress Eugénie, has added another volume to the chatty reminiscences published last year under the title of "My Mistress the Empress Eugénie."

In the new volume which has just been translated into English under the title of "The Eve of an Empire's Fall" (Dean and Son), the clever and spirited authoress shows that, besides having taken a keen interest in the gossip and social topics of what before 1870 was the most brilliant Court of Europe, she had also a firm grasp of the political situation before the fatal war broke over her country. With singular lucidity she gives an outline in the present volume of the various political currents in France on the eve of the war; but everywhere interspersed between the accounts of historical events are little glimpses of social life and of men and women who took prominent parts in the events of the day.

A Sainte Rousseline in Real Life.

A very charming story, for instance, is that about Mdme. Olivier, the wife of the then President of the Council. M. Olivier, who had lost his first wife, had just married quite a young lady, who looked on her position as the wife of a man who might some day become a great statesman in a very serious light, at the same time sincerely agreeing with all her husband's ideas. Luxury and elegance appeared to her to be very little in keeping with a democratic epoch, and she had the courage to inaugurate quite a new style of dress.

Although the etiquette of the Court required that the ladies should wear low-necked dresses in the evening, the first time she appeared at a grand official dinner at the Tuileries, Mdme. Olivier went in a high-necked dress of white gauze, without ornament of lace or jewellery, and with a few sprigs of natural heather negligently stuck into her handsome blonde hair; this simple costume suiting the freshness of her twenty years admirably, and rendering her appearance really charming. Although Mdme. Olivier had no imitators, she did not the less continue to hide her shoulders and her arms, and to discard all embellishments. . . Mdme. Emile Olivier had not a single frivolous taste, and she interested herself in the most serious questions; in fact I remember how great was her surprise one day when I asked her if she skated. "I am too busy for that," she said.

The Prince Imperial's Début as a Soldier.

Among the stories of the childish days of ill-fated Prince "Lulu," the following is interesting:—"The Prince Imperial's great wish was now no bounds when he learned that he was to follow his father to the war (in 1870). He was then only fourteen years old! the age of youth, when young imaginations are excited by stories of brave achievements; and there was also the flash in the Prince's big blue eyes which marks the future hero. Young Louis Conneau, the Prince's playfellow and schoolmate, asked to be allowed to accompany him. To this request, however, the Emperor replied: "My son is not going with the army to play at soldiers, but to learn his business as a Sovereign."

"Ambition should be made of Sterner Stuff."

In the course of her account of the part which the Empress Eugénie took in political matters immediately before the capture of the Emperor, Mdme. Carette refers to the charge of ambition and intrigue which has so often been brought against her Imperial mistress. Ambitious? she says. Yes; the Empress was ambitious, but the object of her ambition was the greatness of France and her husband's glorification. If the Empress had had a taste for power and intrigue—handsome, fawned upon, and almost worshipped as she was—the dissensions among political parties would have furnished her with abundant opportunities for playing a part which even now might occupy her mind. Did she ever seek to protest against imputations peculiarly offensive to a proud heart like hers? . . .

The Story of Chislehurst.

On reaching England, after her flight from Paris, the Empress Eugénie desired to take up her residence temporarily in the outskirts of London, and endeavours were accordingly made to find a retired spot that would suit. It happened at this time that Mr. Strode, a rich Englishman, who had known the Emperor in former times, came to see whether he could be of any service to the Empress; and, on being informed that she was in search of a habitation, he placed his mansion—Camden House, Chislehurst—at her disposal. One of the officers in attendance on the Prince Imperial thereupon went to Chislehurst to inspect the house, and found that it was an extensive mansion, surrounded by a park of rather gloomy appearance, but very comfortable and convenient. Mr. Strode offered the house to the Empress as a residence, but the aide-de-camp gave him to understand that her Majesty could not accept the offer, but that she wished to rent the place. "I am quite willing to let it," was Mr. Strode's reply. "The Empress has no idea," resumed the officer, "of establishing herself on so large a scale, and the rent of this house must be a great deal more than I have been authorised to give." "How much will the Empress pay?" The officer named a rather modest sum. "That's just what I want for it," answered Mr. Strode. The bargain, therefore, was struck, and shortly after the Empress took up her abode at Chislehurst.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—BECKWITHS' BENEFIT THIS DAY.—Ordinary Entertainments will be resumed to-morrow. First Spring Flower Show, Wednesday and Thursday next, Hyacinths, Cyclamen, Tulips, Cinerarias, &c. Admission as usual.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building recently enlarged. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—For particulars of the NEXT EXHIBITION apply at once to the SECRETARY, 45, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

MRS. KENDAL'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.

The Kendals bade farewell in New York for the present season on Saturday. Mrs. Kendal, in the course of her speech, said :—"I left behind me in England children who were loth to let us go, but 'Don't be frightened, mother,' they said, 'the Americans will like you and father,' and I was joyfully enabled to cable them that the Americans did like me and father. I am glad that we shall see you next year.'"

It is rumoured that the Kendals contemplate building a theatre in New York.

THE SIMPLE LIFE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

It is significant of the simplicity of life at the Berlin Court that the Emperor's regular dinner hour is, like that of the majority of his subjects, at half-past one in the day. Of course, when there are distinguished guests to be entertained, there is a State banquet at six in the evening. In his ordinary life (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) the Emperor is not given to luxury. He rises very early, takes a very light first breakfast, and then goes out for a ride or walk, and sometimes for a little shooting, according to the season. During the bad weather, such as we have had for some days past, his Majesty takes about an hour's exercise on foot in the large quadrangle of the Old Palace. After exercise he takes a second breakfast, consisting generally of an omelette, ham and eggs, a mutton chop, or a chicken. At the principal meal at half-past one, which the Emperor insists on calling dinner, not luncheon, the first course consists of bouillon or broth, with rice or maccaroni, or of Russian soup ; then boiled meat with vegetables, followed by roast meat and pudding. If there are any guests at the ordinary dinner an *entrée* and ice are added. The Emperor's supper consists of meat or fish and pudding. His favourite dishes are *poulets sautés*, with potatoes or baked fish, especially perch, pike, sole, or turbot.

SIR RICHARD OWEN.

Sir Richard Owen's condition, we regret to say, again gives cause for alarm. The doctors yesterday reported a failing of strength. Last evening he was weaker, and the members of his family were with him at Sheen Lodge.

LONDON AND THE FASHIONS FROM NEW YORK.

A number of leading American ladies are endeavouring to make London adopt its fashions from New York, and negotiations are now going on with a view to setting up in London a large establishment having that object in view. It is scarcely thought it will succeed, as, after all, the leaders of American society themselves get practically all their dresses either from London or Paris.

CABS BY THE MINUTE.

Mr. Mathieu, who is for letting out cabs at so much a minute, has been allowed to try his experiment with fifteen cabs. It has not been a success. He attributes this failure to the opposition he met with from other cab-drivers. It appears that these could not, and would not, see the advantages of his system, and devised various plans for combating his project. A favourite one was, whenever one of the Mathieu cabs was in a good place at the head of the rank, to bribe a gamin with fivepence, subscribed among the other cabbies, to take fourpenny-worth of carriage exercise, and so to get the cab out of its good place. Mr. Mathieu has no hope of meeting any success until his system is generally enforced, and that will never be.

AN ENGLISH LEATHER SYNDICATE IN NEW JERSEY.

An English syndicate has secured a controlling interest in the Newark, New Jersey, leather manufactures. The transaction involves £1,300,000 (the *New York Herald* says). Nearly 90 per cent. of the leather manufactured in the country is made in Newark, which therefore controls the trade of the United States.

THE NORWEGIAN CLUB.

The Norwegian Club in London will have a novel gathering at their premises at 39, Finsbury-square to-morrow evening. There will be a soirée musicale and dansante in honour of the pianiste, Mdme. Backer-Grondahl, who will "give a taste of her quality." Among other attractions will be the presence of Mr. Alexander Bull, just now in London, who will play the compositions of his celebrated father Ole Bull, on his father's famous fiddle.

A PRISONER'S INGENIOUS DEVICE.

At a sheriff and jury court last week, Arthur Ross, a notorious criminal, was convicted of having in January last stolen a quantity of horsehair from the farms of Muirhead, Alyth, and Hatton, Kirriemuir. It came out in evidence that accused, while acting as cook in the prison, sharpened up an old knife until he had it like a razor, and polished up a piece of tin, which he utilized as a looking-glass, and afterwards shaved himself with a view to prevent identification as the party seen at the farms. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE ESTATE OF MARWOOD, THE HANGMAN.

Application has been made to the Lincoln Bankruptcy Court for the winding-up of the affairs of the late William Marwood, the public hangman, the delay in a settlement having been occasioned by a difficulty as to the legal heir A correspondent at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, where the late public executioner lived, writes that the statement that Marwood died insolvent, and that the estate is to be wound up by the Receiver in Bankruptcy, has caused much surprise in the neighbourhood, as it was thought that he had saved a considerable sum of money. He, however, had a passion for buying property, and the depreciation in the value of land and property caused his insolvency.

THE QUEEN TO AGAIN VISIT LONDON.

Arrangements have now been completed for another visit by her Majesty to London this week. She will come to Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning next, travelling from Windsor by the usual route. On Friday the Queen holds a Drawing Room, and on Saturday afternoon returns to Windsor, leaving the latter place on the 25th inst. for Aix-les-Bains.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.—THREIFALL—BAIRD.—On the 18th of January, at St. John's Church (Cantab.), of Hollowforth, Preston, Professor of Physics in Sydney University, to Evelyn Agnes, fourth surviving daughter of the late John Forster Baird, of Bowmont-hill, Northumberland, and St. Aidan's, Hampstead.

FOURTH EDITION.

TERRIBLE FIRE NEAR MONTREAL.

A MOTHER AND SEVEN CHILDREN KILLED.

A Central News telegram from New York to-day says :—A shocking disaster is reported from Côte St. Michel, a small place near Montreal. A Mrs. Colerete residing there was lighting an oil stove when the kerosene used in the apparatus exploded, and the burning liquid ran out upon the floor of the room. The house was quickly in flames, and before escape was possible Mrs. Colerete and her seven children had perished. Mr. Colerete, who was absent when the fire broke out, hastened to the place, and entered the burning building in an attempt to rescue his family. Not only were his efforts vain, but he himself was terribly burned, and lies now in a critical state. The bodies of the deceased were afterwards found burnt so much as to prevent recognition.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT IN AMERICA.

A BRIDGE FOUR MILES LONG.

A New York telegram to Dalziel says :—The bill for the construction of a second bridge across the East River has passed to its third reading in the States Assembly. Congress has already authorized the work, which, when finished, will be one of the greatest engineering feats in America. The length of the proposed bridge, which will cross the river from New York city to Long Island city, over Blackwell's Island, will be between three and a half and four miles, and the height will be 155 ft.

MASSACRE OF 200 CHINESE SOLDIERS.

The steamship *Belgic* has brought to San Francisco (a Central News telegram says) the news that 200 Chinese troops were recently surprised by 5,000 Formosans, who lay in ambush for them and massacred every man. The authorities being without power to punish the murderers, made terms of peace with them.

M. TISZA'S RESIGNATION.

M. Tisza had a private audience of the Emperor yesterday morning. In the afternoon his Majesty received Count Szapary, and subsequently Count Czaky.—*Reuter.*

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. JENNINGS'S AMENDMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* (C) writes :—"It is not the fact, as has been stated by some journals, that the amendment of Mr. Jennings was due to the direct initiative of Lord Randolph Churchill. I have very good reason to believe that the idea of proposing some such amendment originated entirely with Mr. Jennings himself, although it is quite true that he showed it to Lord Randolph before he gave notice of it. Mr. Jennings intends to persist in the amendment, and it will probably come on for consideration on Tuesday. There is no danger whatever of the Government being defeated, but naturally the position is embarrassing. There is an idea abroad that the best plan of the Government would be to accept Mr. Jennings's amendment, with the addition of a clause recognizing the fact that certain charges have been proved. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Jennings would assent to such a course, as he considers the disproved charges to be so important as to entirely eclipse the other charges. I need hardly say that this view is not generally shared by Conservatives and Liberal Unionists."

The Press Association understands that the opinion of Ministers, as expressed at Saturday's Cabinet Council, was practically unanimous that there should be no compromise as to Mr. Jennings's amendment. Certain methods are said to have been suggested, by which the appearance of a split in the party might be avoided ; but the prevailing view seemed to be that the numerical strength of the dissentients was not such as to give ground for alarm, and that therefore the Government should adhere to their original programme.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for Civil Services for the coming financial year are issued to-day. The total amount required is £15,660,959, being a net decrease of £172,023 as compared with grants made in the current financial year. The principal decrease is in class 3 (law and justice), including the cost of maintaining the police force in Scotland, which now is transferred to the Scottish County Councils. In this class also there are decreases of £93,699 in miscellaneous legal expenses in England, £50,507 in the maintenance of Dublin metropolitan police, and £21,664 in the maintenance of prisons in England and the colonies. There are increases in other classes of £92,765 for revenue department buildings in Great Britain, £33,414 in public works and buildings (Ireland), £20,000 in extension of buildings for the Admiralty, £97,685 for public education in England and Wales, £26,215 for universities and colleges in Great Britain, £36,205 for public education in Scotland, and £18,055 for colonial services, including South Africa. There are decreases of £48,710 in the expenses of the Royal Mint, £19,961 in the Board of Supervision in Scotland, £14,833 in diplomatic and consular services, £90,500 in the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland (now transferred to the County Councils), and £43,685 in Friendly Societies' deficiency.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN RELATION TO SUGAR CANES.

Much interest (says the *Manchester Courier*) is evinced in scientific circles by a discovery which has just been made at Kew by Mr. D. Morris, the assistant director. Hitherto the sugar cane has been produced from cuttings or slips exclusively, as no one knew that there were such things as seed in the plant. After a long search Mr. Morris has at last discovered that each cane produces a number of seeds, from which it is possible to grow a variety of improved canes, and it is anticipated that by cross fertilization and selection of the best seeds a considerable increase will be made in the yield of sugar in the tropical plantations. He instances as the case of beet, which when first introduced for sugar-growing purposes, yielded only about six per cent., but now, by the method of selection of proper seeds, it produces about 13 or 20 per cent. of saccharine juice. The seeds of the cane have been discovered in the panicle or flowery head of the cane, and the difficulty of finding them has been increased by the similarity of the glumes and the havis. It was only by the aid of a powerful microscope that tiny seeds were detected, and a number of plants were exhibited at the last meeting of the Linnæan Society, with the seeds attached. At Kew Gardens there are some plants about nine inches high, which have been grown from seed obtained from canes sent from the Barbadoes. The importance of this discovery cannot be over-estimated, as it will tend to drive beet sugar out of the market.

SERIOUS FIRE IN DETROIT.—DAMAGE £50,000.

A fire which broke out in Detroit yesterday caused the destruction of a large furniture warehouse and a chair factory, both buildings being gutted. The damage is estimated at £50,000.—*Reuter.*

LORD RANDOLPH AND THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

Lord R. Churchill is said to have recommended, in a singular report as one of Lord Hartington's Committee on Army and Navy Administration, the abolition of the Board of Admiralty. He has, as a sincere economist, never been favourable to Boards, and looks with a certain dislike upon the recent policy of the Government in reconstructing the Board of Customs. The Government will not (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) act upon his views as to the Admiralty. The report of this Committee will, however, lead to important changes at the War Office.

THE ENGLISH CHESS CHAMPION CHALLENGED.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the English chess champion, has received a challenge to a match from Herr E. Lasker, of Berlin, who is at present engaged in a short encounter with Mr. N. T. Miniati at the Manchester Chess Club. Mr. Blackburne, however (says the *Manchester Examiner*), resents the fact that several newspapers had an intimation of the challenge several days previous to Lasker's communication to him, and for that reason declares that he will take no notice of the matter.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., is confined to his bed with a severe cold, but is making favourable progress.

Major-General Sir Drury Lowe, it is reported, has been appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The Bishop of Oxford has been appointed to preach the Spital sermon before the Corporation on Easter Tuesday.

SHALL LADIES RIDE ASTRIDE?

MRS. POWER O'DONOGHUE'S OPINION.

Mrs. Power O'Donoghue sums up in the *Daily Graphic* the case against the proposed innovation. She says :—Surely, women endowed with sense and reason must know for themselves the absolute indivisability of adopting the cross saddle, and must acknowledge that although the robustness of some constitutions (such as Lady Dixie's) would probably ensure against ill effects, the majority of women, especially those inclined to be weakly, would undoubtedly suffer severely if the system were persevered in for any length of time. The second question is safety. For my own part I have always declared, and ever will, that a woman who knows how to ride, and who adopts a well-made saddle habit, properly-cut skirt, without hem or footstraps, and a plain, light, racing stirrup, without any padding to catch the instep or embed the foot, is quite as safe, and even safer, in her side position, with the pommels to give her "purchase," than a man is with his leg pressure and even seat. It may be useful to tell that over three of the steeplechase courses of Ireland—Punchestown, Fairyhouse, and Baldoyle—at the dangerous fences of which I have seen scores of men unshipped, I, on a light side-saddle, and with the plainest of jockey stirrups, rode at fast hunting speed from start to winning-post, without either accident or shake. It was a private trial of a great horse's skill. No one will come forward to tell me that a rider who fails to experience a feeling of safety on a side saddle will ever acquire it by adopting the cross seat.

Lady Florence Dixie, on the other hand, gives two cases in which she had nasty falls, which she would have been able to avoid had she been riding man fashion. In Patagonia, hunting the ostrich necessitates riding at top speed. The pampas in many places are full of small holes, and the horses, putting their feet in these, often come real crumplers. I had several falls that way, but always got clear of my horses because I was riding on a man's saddle. Had I been on a side saddle, I think the first fall would have done for me. The argument about a woman's figure not being suited to the cross saddle is really too absurd. Indian women, Mexican women, and many others, never ride any other way. The side saddle is an innovation, and a very stupid one, too, and very tiring when compared with the other. I once rode nearly 100 miles in one day on the side saddle in Africa, and the physical fatigue was just double what it would have been on the cross saddle, the veins of my right foot swelling and paining me greatly. My companions were all men. As I looked at them on their comfortable cross saddles, the comfort of which I knew by experience, I thought to myself, "It is a selfish custom which perches woman on this one-sided affair." The abolition of the cruel, unfair, dangerous, and physically exhausting constriction—the side-saddle—will bring about a healthy and reasonable style of dress for woman, and doom for ever that hampering, unhealthy, and physically enslaving concoction—the petticoat.

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

£50,000 FOR PARK, LIBRARY, AND HALL FOR KIRKCALDY.

Provost Beveridge has not forgotten his native town when making his will! He leaves £50,000 for a public park, free library, and hall for Kirkcaldy. With what has been already subscribed for the "Adam Smith" Memorial Hall, we shall be able to have a splendid group of buildings and a public park into the bargain, and all endowed too.

REMEMBERING THE QUEEN.

BISHOP RIDLEY'S STRANGE COMMISSION.

The *Irish Times* London correspondent to-day says the Queen is at present confronted with a difficult problem. There arrived here some days ago Bishop Ridley, a distinguished prelate from Vancouvers Island. The bishop was a prime favourite with the principal chief or King of the island, in whom he succeeded in stirring an intelligent interest respecting the British Empire, its sovereign, its people, and general concerns. The King, however, seems to have acquired an inaccurate idea of the pecuniary circumstances of Queen Victoria, for when Bishop Ridley, before leaving for a visit to this country, sought a farewell audience, his Majesty pressed a purse of 100 dols. on the prelate's palm, with a request that the sum might be presented as his Royal gift and favour to the English monarch. The position was very awkward, but serious missionary interests were at stake, so the Bishop became purse-bearer and envoy, and on his arrival communicated to Sir Henry Ponsonby the nature of his errand. The problem is how to avoid offending the petty potentate, who is expecting due acknowledgment of an offering which, of course, has not been accepted.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE IN A SHIP'S HOLD.

The steamer *Dotterel* lately called at Milford and took on board 600 tons of sugar, which was taken from the steamer *Milford*, which recently put into that port in a disabled condition. A young man named Knight, along with others, was engaged to put the cargo on board at Milford. They commenced work shortly after midnight on a Sunday, and with but few intervals of rest continued at work till near twelve o'clock on the Tuesday night. Knight and worn out, Knight, unobserved by his mates, fell asleep, and, not having been noticed, the hatches were battened down, and the steamer left for Greenock on the Wednesday morning. The unfortunate man wakened when the vessel was pitching and tossing, and taking in the position that he was confined in the hold of the ship made all the noise in his power to attract the attention of those on board, but in vain. His desperate condition was much intensified by the fact that he did not know where the steamer was bound to and that by the time she reached port he might be dead from starvation. On the Thursday evening he fell into a kind of stupor, and on the vessel arriving at Greenock and the hatches being opened he was found lying in an insensible condition. At first it was thought he was dead, but closer inspection revealed the fact that he was breathing, and with kind attention he was soon brought round.

"SATURDAY AFTERNOONS."

A series of Saturday afternoon rambles have been arranged in connection with South-place Ethical Institute. During the wintry weather the members are confining themselves to the metropolis. On Saturday last Mr. Moncheleff's studio was visited, and on the previous Saturday the Charterhouse was explored. Westminster Abbey is on the programme for next Saturday, Canon Gilbertson acting as guide. Lord Brassey's collection at Park Lane, William Morris's works at Merton Abbey, the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton, Alma Tadema, and Professor Herkomer, the British Museum Library, with Dr. Garnett as guide, the Assyrian galleries under Mr. St. Chad Boscawen's cicerenships, the Tower, and the Botanic Gardens will be among the places visited during March and April. On Saturday the East London Antiquarian Society of Toynbee Hall visited St. Paul's Cathedral and had the various architectural and historic features of the building explained to them.—London correspondent, *Manchester Examiner.*

A PURITAN CITY.

The Norwich Town Council, besides petitioning the Postmaster-General to stop the Sunday delivery of letters, has just resolved, by 30 to 14, not to sanction a proposal made by the City Committee to allow an hour's sacred music on Sunday nights in the far-famed St. Andrew's Hall. The Rev. E. R. Ward preached a striking sermon last night at St. Lawrence's, in which he pointed out that as St. Paul rebuked those who wished to place the hard yoke of Jewish Sabbatical observance on the Christian converts at Colosse, so he (the preacher) was opposed to those well-meaning but narrow-minded Christians who thought it a dangerous and ungodly thing to have St. Andrew's Hall opened on Sunday evenings for sacred music. The extreme Puritanism and Sabbatarianism of these people drove them to oppose a movement designed to have a softening and civilizing effect on the thousands who attended no place of worship. The music would only be from eight to nine, and he was not ashamed to support a movement which designed to make Sunday what it really was, a feast day and not a fast day.

The vacant treasurership of St. Thomas's Hospital is worth £2,000 a year!

Galignani's Messenger, under the editorship of Mr. Leopold Grahame, will be published as an eight-page paper.

Intelligence has been received at Llandaff that Dr. Vaughan, the Dean, is not progressing as rapidly as could be wished.

Mr. Parnell's Irish Land Bill is the first motion on the paper for Wednesday. Colonel Waring will move its rejection.

On Saturday, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold, for £102, a Bible translated into the native American Indian language of Virginia.

The sale of the important collection of prints formed by Mr. John Chaloner Smith, the author of the catalogue of British mezzotint portraits, will take place about the middle of next month.

A handsome brass tablet has been placed at the west-end of the parish church of Margate to the memory of the late Colonel King-Harman, the first parliamentary representative of the Isle of Thanet

THE MURDER OF MR. BENWELL IN CANADA.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MISSING.

The inquest on the body of Mr. C. Benwell, the young Englishman who was found dead in a swamp at Princeton, Ontario, on the 21st ult., was concluded on Saturday night. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Benwell had come by his death at the hands of Reginald Birchall, and charged the latter's wife with guilty knowledge of the crime after commission. Most of the facts deposed to at the inquest have already been published.

The verdict and testimony have caused much excitement, and sensational reports abound to the effect that there were other dupes besides Benwell. It is recalled (says a Brantford paper) that two or three years ago a young Englishman named Neville H. Pickthall came to Woodstock and purchased a farm, and about four months ago married a daughter of the minister. On the 10th ult. he raised 1,000 dollars on a mortgage on his farm and left here, saying to his wife, "I am going to double this money before I come back." He was seen at Niagara Falls that night, and then said he was going to New York to meet his sister. The testimony in the Birchall examination showed that he reached New York and there met Birchall. Since then no trace of him has been found, and no word has been received from him. The disappearance caused a stir at the time, and the police sent descriptions of him all over the country. The theory now is that he was enticed to New York by Birchall, with the prospect of making a large sum of money, and was put out of the way for the money carried with him. A search of Birchall's luggage will be made for anything that might give a clue to Pickthall's fate.

ACCIDENTS TO BRITISH WARSHIPS.

STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

In the French Chamber on Saturday, Rear-Admiral Vallon called attention to the frequency of disabling accidents which had lately occurred to the machinery of vessels of the war fleet. M. Barbey, the Minister of Marine, did not dispute the facts, and then proceeded to make the following statement:—"Gentlemen, our Fleet possesses a very large, very complicated, and often a very delicate *matériel*. It is liable to accidents which are greatly to be regretted, which we must do our best to diminish. But all Maritime Powers are liable to these mishaps. I have before me a list of the accidents which have befallen the British Navy. During the past thirty-eight months there have been not less than thirty-nine casualties or accidents to the British Fleet, entailing a loss of many millions and of eighty lives. Quite lately the *Barrosa* [sic], as may name be the vessel, since the fact is universally known—had an accident to her machinery, which caused the death of three men and wounded many more."

A PLOT TO BURN MANDALAY.

The *Rangoon Times* reports that a conspiracy has been discovered at Mandalay to fire the town, seize the palace, and place an Alompra pretender named Moungsha on the throne. Numerous arrests have been made. A number of Phoongyees are said to be implicated.

THE NEW RECORDER OF CHICHESTER.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. C. F. Gill, of the Middle Temple, to the Recordership of the City of Chichester, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. J. Johnson, Q.C. Mr. Gill was called to the Bar in 1874, is a member of the South Eastern Circuit and Sussex Sessions, and is one of the junior counsel to the Treasury and junior counsel to the London Bankers' Association.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson and his wife and stepson have arrived at Apia, Samoa, from the Line Islands. A correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* says:—"Mrs. Stevenson and her son, I understand, go to Sydney by the *Lubeck*, but we are likely to have Mr. Stevenson with us for a month or so longer. He seems to have struck quite a rich vein in some of the islands he has visited. These islands are the last resort of many of the desperate characters that have stamped their personality on Pacific island history. I believe he has had a stirring time among some of the old beachcombers sheltered there."

FOR ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The Society of Antiquaries is endeavouring to raise a fund of £3,000 for the purpose of carrying on archæological research. It is proposed to apply the interest towards the expenses of excavations; such, for instance, as those formerly carried on at Silchester, Wroxeter, and other ancient sites, or in such other methods of advancing archæological knowledge as the president and council of the society may think fit.

WHAT FRANCE INTENDS TO DO IN DAHOMEY.

In the French Chamber on Saturday, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated that the Government were resolved not to undertake the conquest of Dahomey, but to inflict upon the King such a lesson as would settle the question completely, and once for all. A telegram from the French settlement arrived on Saturday night. It stated that the native army is within twelve miles of Kotonou, and that the captured Europeans are believed to have been carried into the interior.

THE LARGEST KRUPP GUN IN THE WORLD.

The American Consul at Düsseldorf, in a recent report, describes the largest gun yet manufactured at Krupp's works at Essen, which is intended for the fortifications at Cronstadt. It is made of the finest quality cast steel, and weighs 270,000 lb. (about 135 tons); the calibre in 16¼ in., and the barrel 44 ft. long, the rough bore having been removed in one piece. The greatest diameter is 6½ ft., and the range about twelve miles. It will fire two shots per minute, each estimated to cost £300. At the trial the projectile, 4 feet long and weighing 2,600 lb., was propelled by a charge of 700 lb. of powder, and penetrated 19 inches of armour, going 1,512 yards beyond the target. It was carried from Essen to Hamburg on a car specially constructed for Prussian State railways.

SUNDAY AT THE TUDOR EXHIBITION.

The cold weather yesterday drove a quantity of fashionable strollers to take refuge in the New Gallery, whose marble hall presented a more brilliant appearance than is usual even at the Sunday private views. Among the visitors were the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Rowland Winn, Lord and Lady Ormathwaite, Herr Joachim, Viscountess Maidstone and Miss Jenkinson, Lady Caroline Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Morris, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell, Major Stuart-Wortley, and Lady Howard of Glossop, while Sir Charles Halle was indefatigable in piloting his numerous friends through the rooms.

A VISIT TO THE BURMAH RUBY MINES.

Sir Lepel Griffin has returned to Rangoon from the Ruby mines. He remained four days at the mines. Owing to the difficulty of the road, and the stringent regulations, the Ruby mines district (the *Times* correspondent writes) remains very much *terra incognita*. Sir L. Griffin's visit has again attracted public attention to the mines, which has been heightened by the fact that a correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, who, with Sir L. Griffin's consent, proposed accompanying him to the mines, was prevented from going by the local officials at the mines. The *Rangoon Times* suggests that the real reason of the prohibition was that the officials were unwilling that the truth about the progress of the works should be known.

The following authoritative statement of Sir Lepel Griffin's views appears, writes the same correspondent, to negative this suggestion:—"The visit was satisfactory, and Sir L. Griffin considers that it has resulted in placing the affairs of the company on a more assured basis. The great difficulty of the company was smuggling. No good rubies reached the company's agents under the existing rules, which compelled the miners to dispose of stones to the company, or sell them by public auction, paying the company 50 per cent. on the valuation. With the approval of the Government the existing rules will be abolished, and a free market for the sale of rubies established by a limited number of miners, who will pay fees estimated to produce £15,000 yearly. No fresh native mines will be allowed to be opened.

Among the passengers who sailed in the *Fulda* from New York yesterday for Europe were Lady Dalziel and Sir John Swinburne,

Among the creditors of Messrs. Bellow Freres, whose failure for half a million dollars has been announced, are (a San Francisco telegram says) the London and San Francisco and the Anglo and Californian Banks, the former for £4,800, and the latter for £3,800.

One of the largest of London churches will be that of Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, which is being rebuilt for the Rev. R. R. Eyton by the Earl of Cadogan, replacing a small Hanoverian chapel which would accommodate 500 or 600 people. The new church will provide considerably over a thousand seats in the nave and double aisles, while there is also a handsome stone gallery at the west end of the church.

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY CONFISCATION.

ENGLAND TO BE EXCLUDED FROM MOZAMBIQUE.

According to the *Comercio do Portugal*, the Portuguese Government will shortly have to pay one million sterling for the Delagoa Bay Railway, and three-quarters of a million more that is claimed as compensation for Mrs. M'Murdo's interest in the line, which was confiscated by a decree of Senhor Barros Gomes. This statement (writes the Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard*) is not quite accurate. The company's claim is for £1,750,000, and the United States has demanded a round sum of £760,000 as damages for Mrs. M'Murdo's interest in about half the ordinary shares in the company, making the total to be paid by Portugal about £2,000,000 sterling.

Mr. Magniac, a director of the company, who has been at Lisbon for ten days, endeavouring to arrive at a settlement with the Government, has satisfied himself that the Portuguese intend to keep, at whatever cost and whatever hazard, not merely the railway, but also the lands and other property of the company, about which there is no dispute, their intention being to exclude England entirely from the Mozambique. In view of this deliberate attempt at a forcible confiscation, I understand that the English and American Governments will insist upon ample compensation being paid to their outraged citizens. To submit now to Portuguese violence or legal quibbling would stultify the action already taken by both Powers.

LORD DURHAM AS A TURF REFORMER.

Lord Durham, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* has been told by a racing authority, is determined to sustain his character as a turf reformer; and, undeterred by the trouble and loss to which he was put in regard to his difference with Sir George Chetwynd, is now engaged upon an elaborate statement, which he will shortly publish, and which is intended still further to expose certain abuses of the racing world.

THE SERVIAN SKUPTSCHINA AND THE CROWN.

The statement that an agreement had been arrived at between the Servian Regency and the Government regarding the elections for the Council of State was premature. Fresh difficulties arose at the last moment causing the abandonment of the proposed compromise. Efforts are now being made to effect a fresh arrangement, and should they prove abortive General Gruics's Cabinet will resign. The question at issue is that on one hand the Regency demands the strict observance of the provisions of the Constitution establishing the elective rights of the Crown and the Skupshtina, while the Government desires concessions to the Skupshtina involving a curtailment of the rights of the Crown.—*Reuter.*

THE RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The arrangements for the departure from India of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been completed, and their Royal Highnesses will embark at Bombay on the 22nd inst. on board the P. and O. steamship *Kaisar-i-Hind*, travelling viâ Colombo and Singapore. They will visit China and Japan, and will cross the Pacific to Vancouver's Island. Thence they will take train on the Canadian Pacific Railway for Quebec, where they will probably make a short sojourn and embark for England on the 12th of June.

THE FORSTER MEMORIAL AT BRADFORD.

The foundation for the Forster statue has been laid in the centre of Forster-square at Bradford, and is ready for the reception of the granite pedestal from Aberdeen. The statue is expected to be ready for unveiling at the latter end of April, and the Marquis of Ripon has been invited to perform the ceremony.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY AT AYR.

Mr. J. A. Maccallum, Liberal agent for the Ayr Burghs, yesterday received a communication from Mr. Hamilton Fulton, Liberal Whip, that Mr. Sinclair, member for the group, has intimated his intention to apply for the Lisburn Hundreds at an early date, probably to-day or to-morrow. This has been expected by both parties, who are to a certain extent prepared for the pending election. Mr. Routledge is the Liberal candidate, and his arrangements have already been completed.

ACROSS THE NORTH SEA IN A TINY CRAFT.

A large number of persons assembled at Millwall on Saturday to witness the departure of Captain Alsen, a native of Denmark, in his attempt to recross the North Sea in a small boat. It will be remembered that this adventurous Dane arrived in the Thames some weeks ago, having accomplished the voyage from Copenhagen in a tiny craft only 15 ft. long, with 4 ft. breadth of beam. Captain Alsen contemplated commencing his return journey some time ago, but the recent bad weather caused him to postpone his departure. His little boat, which is called the *Skaae*, is covered in with a kind of decking, to prevent swamping by heavy seas, and carries only one small sail.

AN AGGRIEVED LITIGANT'S REVENGE.

A remarkable incident occurred on Saturday in the mayor's court at Gainesville, Texas. A woman, aged sixty, and weighing 17 st. 5 lb., entered the court, and, by way of protest against the imposition of a fine upon her husband, knocked down a fat old gentleman, then the city attorney, and finally the mayor. She then thrashed them all three, and drove them out of the court, of which she retained possession for three hours. The victims of her violence are much disfigured about the face.

MR. GOSCHEN'S OPENING TO THE CITY COMPANIES.

The Duke of Argyll lectured on Saturday, at the Mansion House, before the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, upon the application of the historical method to economic science. Mr. Goschen, in moving a vote of thanks, asked if the Lord Mayor could induce the City Companies to consider that society with a thousand a year. The Lord Mayor replied that he would do his best to induce the City Companies to carry out that suggestion.

Notices terminating contracts expired to-day at Treforest Tinplate Works, Pontypridd, throwing out of employment 400 hands.

The Nationalists of North Tyrone have decided to invite Mr. John Dillon to become their candidate, and, if the contest is on the present register, are sanguine that he will defeat Lord Frederick Hamilton.

The *Grashdanin* of St. Petersburg to-day announces that Count Schuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, who is now on leave, has been requested to hasten his return to Berlin.—*Reuter.*

Acting on the suggestion of Sir E. H. Sieveking, a committee of the Royal College of Physicians has decided to present to the University of Toronto, recently destroyed by fire, a copy of Harvey's works and of the college roll, together with other volumes.

A sad accident is reported from Iowa City. A gentleman named Mackintosh and two ladies who were all with him were all drowned in Lake Mason, which adjoins the city. They lost their way in the dark, and their horse and carriage fell into the lake.

A novel proposal is to be made at the next general meeting of the Bachelors' Club to the effect that about 100 life members shall be elected on payment of 100 guineas each, the money thus raised to be devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the club premises.

Parliamentary sanction is to be asked for a scheme for selling Danbury Palace, the residence of the Bishop of St. Albans, and out of the proceeds providing suitable residences in their cathedral cities for the Bishops of Rochester and St. Albans.

Bishop Mitchinson, late of Barbadoes, is conducting Lenten confirmations in the Diocese of Canterbury on behalf of the Primate, who will shortly again have the assistance of a suffragan bishop, it being understood that Bishop Parry's successor will be appointed at Easter.

It is stated that Mr. Labouchere intends to call attention to the verses in the *Scots Observer* which were commended and recommended in the *Times*. The hon. member for Northampton regards these verses as libellous, and as constituting a breach of the privilege of Parliament.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds, fresh to light; very changeable, rain at times; bright intervals.

Sun Rises 6h. 27 m. Sets 5h. 54 m. Moon—Last Qr. 14th, 4 h. 5 m. Mg.

Saturday — Noon to-day — Saturday

High Water London bridge. After. 4 h. 11 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 10, 1890.—Rainy, dull to bright; wind shifty.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS QUIET AND DULL.—SMALL BUSINESS.—CHANGES SLIGHT.—SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD SHARES BETTER.

There is little demand for accommodation in the open market either in the shape of short loans or discounts, and quotations are easy. Advances for the day are not worth more than 3 to 3¼ per cent., while for discounting three months' bank paper the rate is no better than 3 per cent. At the Stock Exchange settlement, which commences to-morrow, borrowers are expecting to get their requirements satisfied on somewhat easier terms than at the last adjustment of the account.

The movements in prices of Stock Exchange securities are slight, and there is little calling for special attention except that the firmness of South African gold shares continues. The variations in all directions are to some extent due to preparations in connection with the settlement, which commences to-morrow. Consols are barely so firm, while in the Home Railway market there is a general decline, the weakness being partly attributable to the state of the weather, which affects more particularly the stocks of the passenger-carrying lines. The chief decline has been in Scotch stocks, especially Caledonian. Foreign Government Bonds are dull, but there is no change of interest except for a rather sharp relapse in Hungarian Gold. American Railroads are weak, the principal fall being in Union Pacific shares. The gross earnings for February of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, including the leased lines, amounted to 2,703,552 dols., against 2,461,729 dols. for the corresponding month of last year. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are more inactive, but South African descriptions show a further advance. Copper shares are lower.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a further considerable reduction in their strength, caused by withdrawals of both specie and legal tenders. The total reserve is diminished by £820,000, and now amounts to £20,580,000—only £40,000 more than the legal minimum, which is 25 per cent. of the net deposits. Last week the excess reserve was £470,000.

The Morgan Crucible Company (Limited) has been formed with a view to taking over and carrying on the business of the Morgan Crucible Company, a re-arrangement of which has become necessary, owing to the retirement of some of the partners. Four of the partners still remain, and these will act, in conjunction with others, as directors. The share capital has been fixed at £300,000, divided into 20,000 preference shares of £10 each, and 1,000 ordinary shares of £100 each, the latter being held entirely by the vendors. An issue is now announced of the preference shares, which will rank for dividend at 6 per cent. per annum after interest on £100,000 bonds has been provided for.

A British syndicate has purchased land in Chester County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of establishing two mammoth cotton mills, with dwellings for workpeople.

We are officially intormed that Mr. James Anderson Cameron has been declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

According to the Report of Bent's Brewery Company, the result of the past year's trading shows a net profit of £27,291. Out of a balance of £10,022 the directors pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the respective dates upon which the instalments on the shares became payable; write off the formation expenses; place £5,000 to a reserve fund, and carry forward £1,585.

The Espirito Santo and Caravellas Navigation and Railway Company of Rio de Janeiro have paid a dividend of 4 dols. per share for six months ending 31st December last, equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum on their share capital

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opens quiet with a fair demand Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures are half a point higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Hull and Barnsley ½. *Receded:* Caledonian ¾, Brighton Deferred ¾, Chatham Ordinary and Preference, and North British Deferred ½ each, Midland, Great Eastern, Great Western, Sheffield Deferred, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Argentine Cedulas "B" ¼, and Uruguay Unified ¼. *Declined:* Hungarian Gold ½, Bulgarian, French Four and a Half per Cents., and Turkish 1873 ¼, and Egyptian Unified, Italian, and Peruvian Six per Cents. 1-16 each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Rose:* Canadian Pacific ¾, Northern Pacific Preferred ¾, and Ontario, Erie shares, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Union Pacific shares ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Central Pacific, Milwaukee shares, and New York Central ¼, Illinois Central, Michigan, Norfolk and Western Preference, Atlantic First Mortgage, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Nitrate shares ¼. *Lower:* Canadian Pacific ¾, Grand Trunk Ordinary and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* City and Suburban, Jumpers, Salisbury, and Gold Fields of South Africa ¼, Ocean Land and Robinson ⅜, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded:* De Beers ½, Mason and Barry, Rio Tinto, and Tharsis 1-16 each.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	163½	2[illegible]xd
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅜xd	Hull and Barnsley.	37½	⅜
Do. Account	97 7/16	9/16xd	Lanc. and York. ..	123½	2½
Do. 1903	99	½xd	North Western	175½	6¼xd
New 2½ per Cents.	94¼	¼xd	Metropolitan	75½	½
Local Loans Stock	102½	½xd	Manch. and Sheff..	86	8
India 3½ per Cents.	107¼	¼xd	Do. A	46½	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	70¼	¼	Metro. Consolidated	75½	½
Egyptian Guar.	102	1 xd	Do. District	29½	30
Bk. of England St.	334	7	Midland	141¼	2½xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12 xd	North Brit. Pref ..	78	¾
Do. 3 p. c. Stock	102	3	Do. Deferred	74½	¾
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11	North Eastern	164½	¾
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17	North Stafford	111	13
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½xd	South Eastern	129	31
Manchester Corn. ..	124	6	Do. Deferred.	102½	½
			Taff Vale	76	9
COLONIAL SECURITIES.			**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	Canada Pacific....	75¾	⅝
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	93	6	Can. Pacific Shares	33	⅝
Cape 4 p. c Cuns Ins	110¾	11⅛	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69¼	⅝
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110¾	11⅛	Denver & Grande	16¾	16
Mauritius 4 p. c. Ins.	107	8	Do. Preference	47¾	8¾
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10 xd	Illinois Shares	117	18
N.S. Wales Ins 1933	113	15 xd	Lake Shore	124¾	25¼
" 3½ 1903	103	4 xd	Louis & Nash	83⅞	73¾
New Zlnd 4 p.c. Cons.	107	8	Mex. Nat. & Texas	10¾	11¼
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11	N.Y. Central Shares	103	⅜
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	109½	10½	New York Ontario	18¼	18¾
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1883	113½	14	N. Y. Erie Shares	25¾	¾
W. Australia 4 p.c. Ins	109	11	Do. Second Mort.	103¼	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	¾
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1887	77½	8½xd	N. Y., P. & O. Lie M.	33¾	4¼
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60	2	North Pacific Pref.	73¾	¾
Do. Cedulas 4 p.c.	93	4	Ohio & Mississipi	20¼	1⅜
Do. B.....	41½	2½xd	Pennsylvania Shs..	53¾	⅝
Austrian Gold	85	5	Phil & Read Shs. ..	19¾	⅛
Silver..	94	⅝	Union Pacific Shs ..	56¾	⅜
Brazilian 4½ 1889	85½	6½	Wabash Preferred.	30¾	1¼
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	79	½	Do. Gen. Mort. ..	19¾	9¼
Do. „ (partly pd)	12	11 dis	Grand Trunk Ord..	10 11/16	13/16
B. Ayres 6 p.c. Gld	112	½	Do. First Pref..	72¼	½
„ Cedulas "F"	35½	4	Do. Second Pref.	49¾	¾
„ "J"	31½	2	Do. Third Pref..	27¼	¾
Bulgarian	89	90	Do. Guaranteed..	77	½
Chilian 6½ p.c. 1893	103	4	Mexican Ordinary	36¾	⅜
Costa Rica A.....	90	2	Mexican 6 p.c.	112¾	⅜
„ „ B.....	87	9	Mexican National	59	7
Ecuador, New	23¾	4	Londonderry Ordin.	113¾	¾
Egypt. Stamc Unified	103½	4	Nitrate Railway ..	17	¼
Do. Unified	94 7/16	9/16	Tultal	4¾	5¼
Egypt. Preference.	104	¾	B. Ayres & Rosario	154	8
Do. Dstrs Sanies	94	¾	Cent. Argentine ..	13¾	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87¾	¾	Central Argentine..	16¾	7
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes.	104	¾	S. Paulo (Brazl.) ..	44	6
Greek 6 p.c. 1881-4.	90¾	¾	**BANKS.**		
Do. 4 p. c. Mono.	30¾	¾	Alliance Bank	143	13½
Hung. Gold Rentes	86	¾	City Bank	120	2
Italian	93¾	⅝	Colonial	50	2
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	102	½	Consolidated Bank	8¾	¾
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1872	16½	17	Imperial	19¾	20¾
Do. 6 p. c.	20	¾	Imperial Ottoman..	103	5
Portuguese	15¾	¾	London and County	88	90
Russian 5 p. c. 1889	94	¾	Lloyds	29¾	31¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	73⅝	¾	Lon. and Westmin.	69	71
Turkish, 1854	102	4	London Joint Stock	40	1
Conv. A	19¾	20¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56¾	7¾
Do. B	19¾	¾	Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Do. D	17⅞	18¾	Stand. Bk. of S. A.	53	¾
4½ p. c. 1877	97	¾	Union of London ..	41	2
5 p. c. Preferred ..	104¾	¾	National Discount	11⅝	12
5 p. c. Priority	97	9	**TRUSTS.**		
Uruguay Unified	73	⅝	Fn. & Cl. Gov. Dt.	135	8
Do. 6 p. c. 1883 ..	85¾	6¼xd	Gov. Stk. Invs. Dt.	110	11
Virginia 6 p. c. Ins.	10½	6½	Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7¼
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6	Stock Conversion..	1⅜	⅜
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			South African Gold	2½	⅜
Brighton Ordinary	164	6	Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6½	7
Do. A	150¼	¾	**MINES.**		
Chatham Ordinary	23½	⅜	Anglo-American	2	⅛
Do. Preference	108½	9	Bonanza	2	⅛
Caledonian	123¾	4	Brazilian Mail Steam	4	¼
Great Eastern	163¾	¾	Hudson's Bay	20	⅝
Great Northern	130	2 xd	Suez Canal	90¾	1
Do. A	103	4 xd	E. & W. India Docks	16	18
			Sen. & St. K. Dock	32	⅜
			Oregum Gold	2¼	⅛
			Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16
			Namaqua	2	⅛
			Mason & Barry....	6½	⅜
			Rio Tinto	35¼	¼
			Tharsis	4¾	⅝
			Montana	1¼	⅜
			De Beers	16½	¾
			Gelgnaud West	5⅛	⅛
			New Jagersfontein.	12¾	⅝
			City and Suburban.	7½	⅜
			Jumpers, Ltd.	7½	8¼
			Jubilee	7½	⅜
			Robinson	3½	¾
			Salisbury	7¼	⅜
			Rutherford Estate..	5¼	1¼
			S. Afcn. Explorata.	19¾	¾
			Do. New	2	¾pm
			G. F. of Sth. Africa	4¾	5
			Exploring Co.	13	17
			Oceana Land	10½	¾
			Southern Land	¾	1⅛
			Transvaal Land	¾	¾pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	49	50
Brazilian	22¾	⅛
BrazilianSubmarine	12¾	⅛
Direct United States	10	⅛
Eastern	13⅝	14⅛
Do. Extension	13⅝	14
Globe Telegr. Trust	8⅛	⅜
National Telephone	5½	⅜

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	130	90 xd
London Road Car. ..	5¾	¾xd
London Tram	114¾	12¾
London Tramways ..	14¾	15¾
North Metropolitan	138¾	⅜

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction....	177	8
Kent.....	271	6
Lambeth	253	8
New River, New....	153	¾
Sthwrk & Vxhall..	164	9
Tarapaca	10	⅛
West Middlesex ..	259	5

CAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental ..	211	15
Nth Metropolitan ..	270	85 xd
Do. B	224	7 xd
Do. C	230	40 xd
London Electric ..	2½	3
Metrphlan Electric	5¾	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's	6⅞	7¼xd
Bell's Asbestos	13½	7¼xd
Guinness and Co. ..	240	2¼xd
Hotchkiss	6½	7
Maxim-Nordenfelt ..	2¾	⅜
Bryant and May ..	13¾	⅜
Eastman's Ord	16¾	⅜
Edmee's Copper, &c	6¾	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅛	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate..	11	¼
Colorado Nitrate ..	4¼	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate..	14¾	⅜
Rosario	3	⅛
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	5½	6
San Donato	2¾	3¼
Tamarugal	2	⅛
Salt Union Shares	11¾	12
Pando&Steam Def.	1¾	8
Pando Mail Steam	4	6
Hudson's Bay	20	⅝
Suez Canal	90¾	1
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Sen. & St. K. Dock	32	⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

MONDAY MORNING

A most curiously-composed party dined together on Saturday night. Lord Randolph Churchill was the host, the guest of the evening was the Prince of Wales, and the scene of the festivities was the Junior Carlton. There were invited to meet his Royal Highness Lord Morris, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Sir Wm. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. Lockwood, M.P., Mr. Richard Power, M.P., Mr. Asquith, M.P., Mr. Jennings, M.P., Mr. George Lewis, Mr. Henry Lucy, and General Ellis in attendance on the Prince.

⁂

Heavens! Was this the new Cave taking counsel in the heart of Torydom? It looks like it; for you have Lord Randolph to expound the policy, Lieutenant Jennings to beat the drum, Mr. Asquith to act as counsel, Mr. George Lewis to advise on points of law, Sir William Harcourt to make the jokes, Mr. Lockwood to make the sketches, and Mr. Lucy to take the notes. And finally the Prince himself, to show of course that the Cave is "under Royal patronage."

⁂

It was pretty generally agreed on Saturday night that it would be a good thing if publishers and booksellers could find themselves face to face oftener. As young Mr. Murray said in his excellent little speech, "it is so much easier to settle a difference of opinion if you know the man." On the other hand, Mr. Murray admitted that personal intercourse had its disadvantages, and he drew a comic picture (in discussing the sub-division of the trade) of the scene that might ensue if Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Longman, and Mr. Murray happened to meet at a retail shop each with rival Latin grammars for sale. I suppose it would have ended in the police-court, and a fight for the services of Mr. George Lewis.

⁂

"Ah! Old Poul! how many poor booksellers have you driven to the provident fund?" asked Mr. Du Chaillu at the booksellers' dinner. The booksellers roared with laughter; so I conclude that "Poul's" books sell better than he likes to admit. Mr. Courtney (to keep Mr. Haggard in countenance) borrowed the remark later on.

⁂

Still another competitor for Mr. Newnes! I hear that Mr. Archibald Grove is contemplating a halfpenny *Tit-Bits*, for which I believe he has secured a large number of distinguished contributors. From this fact I presume that the new venture is to be a sort of halfpenny *New Review*, with signed articles by the "swells." "Looking forward," I suppose that some day we shall have a halfpenny *Graphic*, and the day may come when the *Times* may be bought for the same small coin. The farthing periodical is still open.

⁂

A good many people find a successor to the late Sir James Ingham as senior metropolitan magistrate in Mr. Marsham, who, with Mr. Kennedy, presides over the courts at Greenwich and Woolwich. Mr. Marsham is most laborious and painstaking in regard to the cases that come before him, and although he is slow in his despatch of business, and has none of the forensic wit which graces some of his colleagues, he is a remarkably sound lawyer. To this no better testimony can be found than in the fact that none of his decisions has been reversed on appeal.

⁂

Mr. Marsham, who, by the way, comes of a good stock, is a gentleman of no mean bearing, as every one knows who remembers his appearance at the head of the Guards on Bloody Sunday will remember, and in investigating charges he has a kindly way with him. The other day an obdurate offender against the Education Acts appeared before him. No work to do was the plea for non-ability to send his son to school. "No work to do?" queried the stipendiary. "No, sir." "Ah! well, you may as well go to prison for five days and get it over," was the rejoinder. If the man had had work I wonder what Mr. Marsham would have done with him.

⁂

Of Sir James Ingham, whose funeral takes place to-day, Mr. Montagu Williams, in his "Leaves of a Life," tells an inimitable story. The magistrate had before him a gentleman on remand charged with stealing a fellow traveller's watch in a first-class carriage on the South Western Railway. The prosecutor said he was very sorry, but his wife had telegraphed to him that he had left his watch at home and fully believed that he had it in his pocket when he got into the train, and on arriving charged the defendant. To mollify that falsely accused individual, Sir James mentioned a singular coincidence that he had left his watch at home, and fully believed he had brought it with him. On returning home one of his daughters said, "Papa, did you get your watch all right?" and on inquiry the chief magistrate ascertained that some thief in court, on hearing his remarks, had at once jumped into a hansom, and saying that he had been sent for Sir James's watch, secured a very valuable gold timepiece.

⁂

The post-prelate of Derry and Raphoe was not able to fulfil his engagement to preach yesterday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and as he was the one preacher in the Lent list who combined real oratorical power with depth of thought, the fashionables, who, with Mr. Gladstone as an intellectual makeweight, worship in the historic chapel, have been somewhat unfortunate in the choice of preachers provided for them by the Earl of Lathom, who is as regular in his attendance as the late Lord Sydney.

⁂

Missionary methods have been coming in for pretty sharp criticism of late in the religious world as well as outside it, under the application of the rule, "Payment by results." This, then, by plainly the psychological moment for the new school of evangelizing to make itself heard which is represented by Colonel Bailey. "Colonel" Bailey, be it explained, received his brevet from "General" Booth. The General, sighing like another historic general for fresh worlds to conquer, and observing that it is on South Africa that the eyes of the world are turned, is about to march upon that region with foot, horse, and artillery. Colonel Bailey, who is fresh from "saving" Canada, is to organize and lead the attack. He has called, therefore, at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office, as the seat of knowledge about things South African, not to be interviewed, but to interview. His object is to gather information as to the points on which to direct his artillery.

⁂

Where should the Army pitch its headquarters? where would be the best place to tackle the raw Kaffir—"the rawer the better"? how little in the way of clothes must the ingratiating missionary be prepared to wear? and how many wives over a dozen or six should he permit a "converted" chief to retain?—these and other questions no less delicate were grappled with by such resources as the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette* could boast for their solution. The Army are already in South Africa—as, indeed, they seem to be everywhere else—but not in force; and the new Colonel (it will be seen) is going about picking up every "tip" he can get for the direction of his forced marches. He might get Mr. Rhodes to let him send up a picket in the train of one of the caravans of police and prospectors who are invading Mashonaland. But beware of the assegais of the Matabele!

⁂

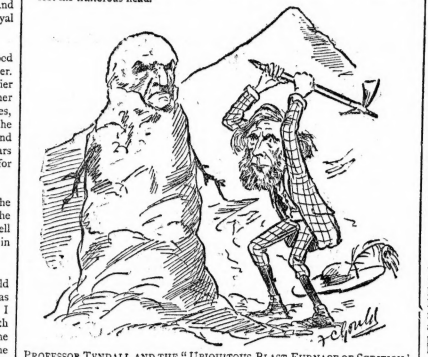
The gist of the new school is the distinction it makes between Christianity and civilization. Their great idea is to divest religion of the accidents of English custom. There is, they hold, no necessary connection between the Ten Commandments and the top hat—or even the trousers. In India, for instance, they go barefoot, beg their bread like any fakir, and live on rice. Is there a native religious dance? The dance remains with the convert, but becomes a "Hallelujah dance." Do native priests wear caste marks on their foreheads? The Salvationist labels his own from his repertory of picturesque mottoes. As with dancing, so with polygamy. They quote David for the one, and Solomon for the other. After all, students of mediæval Christianity will recognize the old methods which retained and Bowdlerized the pagan myths, turned the Pantheon into fiends or saints or angels, and even Christianized Venus into the Madonna.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINAL REPLY TO PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

"IT SEEMS TO GIVE YOU PLEASURE AND IT CAUSES ME NO PAIN."

A remarkable correspondence is published this morning. Mr. Gladstone wrote in January to Professor Tyndall asking him in the event of his having really said, as reported, that Mr. Gladstone had called Pitt a blackguard, to supply him with the authority upon which the charge was made. Professor Tyndall has now replied to the ex-Premier with a characteristically vituperative letter a column and a half long. He says that the exact words were, "He waited until he was seventy-six years old to discover that Pitt was a blackguard and the Union a crime." As to the remainder of the letter it will suffice to state that the genial professor refers to his correspondent as by implication a "damned hypocrite," and imputes to him a "dishonest change of conduct." He is a "ubiquitous blast-furnace of sedition," and in more patriotic days would have "lost his traitorous head."



PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND THE "UBIQUITOUS BLAST FURNACE OF SEDITION."

"In more patriotic times the statesman would have lost his 'traitorous head.'"

Mr. Gladstone simply replies:—

March 8, 1890.

My dear Sir,—I thank you for recalling to my memory the exact words which were used by you at Belfast respecting Mr. Pitt, and which implied that I had connected the word "blackguard" with his name. But I regret that, after the labour of six weeks have allowed you to satisfy yourself that I had not so employed it, you have not been able to prevail upon yourself to confess your error.

In lieu of this you have spent your time in the study of some among my many political delinquencies, and have proved that thirty-three years ago, when my contact with Irish questions was limited to those of religion and finance, I shared the general ignorance and gave utterance to the then classical opinion of Englishmen about the Union.

I sincerely thank you for setting out at so much length the language in which, ever since making the Union a subject of special study, I have endeavoured to set forth its true character.

And I contentedly leave you to revel in the wealth of that vocabulary which you have almost exhausted in your effort to anticipate the condemnation that history is to pronounce upon me and my doings. It seems to give you pleasure and it causes me no pain. My only desire is to meet you on the terms on which long ago we stood when, under my roof, you gallantly offered to take me up the Matterhorn and guaranteed my safe return.—I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The membership of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps is still on the increase. It will be remembered that the War Office recently threatened the corps with extinction unless the number of members was increased to at least 360. At present there are considerably over 400 members on the books. It is probable that a detachment will be sent to join the marching column of the South London Brigade on the occasion of the Easter Manœuvres.

A NEW SUGGESTION FOR THE CHANNEL TUNNEL PROMOTERS.

An ingenious and important plan for constructing the Channel Tunnel has been devised by a distinguished and professional member of Parliament, and is now before Sir Edward Watkin and his colleagues. A great point in this plan is that it is supposed to remove the objections raised by military authorities. It is ascertained that the bed of the Channel is so level as to offer gradients of not more than one in a hundred feet. The plan is to construct the tunnel in watertight lengths of five or six hundred feet, the steel tubes to be double, the space of two and a half feet between the steel barrels to be filled with Portland cement concrete. These portions of the tunnel would be sunk and adjusted by bearings of the least necessary magnitude to the bed of the Channel, each being attached to another as the laying proceeded. The progress of the work, if the scheme should prove acceptable, would, therefore, resemble in some degree the laying of a vast hollow cable from the English to the French coast.

THE ADVANCE OF CREMATION IN FRANCE.

The practice of cremation is so largely on the increase that it has been decided to build a new furnace at the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The furnace at present in use is kept burning night and day—a system which permits of the complete destruction of a corpse in less than an hour. It is hoped that with the new furnace the same result may be obtained in three-quarters of an hour at the most. The recent instructions issued by the Archbishop of Paris to his clergy, forbidding the rites of the Church to be performed over those whose bodies have been cremated, has settled, so far as Catholics are concerned, a long-disputed question. The Chief Rabbi of the city has been asked his opinion on the subject, and declares that he sees no reason for pronouncing either for or against the new custom. He can find nothing in the Bible which interdicts in a precise fashion all other modes of sepulture than that of burial in the ground. The Jewish ritual certainly is not fitted to cremation, so that the religious ceremonies would have to be slightly changed if the new system were adopted.

THE SULTAN AND THE TRAGEDY OF "MAHOMET."

It is announced in the *Gaulois* that, in obedience to the protestations of the Sultan of Turkey, M. Tirard has informed the manager of the Odéon that the performance of M. de Bornier's tragedy "Mahomet" is to be indefinitely postponed.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD'S DOCTOR.

The Committee of the London School Board entrusted with selecting the first medical officer of the Board have made their appointment. The successful candidate is Dr. W. R. Smith. He will have to give his whole time to the Board, and for this he will receive £1400 a year.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN DEBT.

The financial year of the Baptist Missionary Society draws to its close at the end of March. These are the figures:—Income for general purposes; January 31, 1889, £23,144; January 31, 1890, £17,738—decrease, £5,406. Gross income, January 31, 1889, £30,996; January 31, 1890, £24,621—decrease, £6,375. Expenditure: January 31, 1890, £56,071; January 31, 1889, £54,090—increase, £1,981. To these two totals of £6,375 and £1,981 must be added the debt of last year—namely, £2,862, which, however, has been reduced to £500, but it is obvious, with an undiminished expenditure and decreasing receipts, the old debt must recur, forecasting a possible deficiency of £11,218.

"PLEASE LEAVE YOUR GUNS WITH THE USHER."

Bishop Talbot, of Wyoming, during a recent tour in the Far West, gathered new experiences in mining camps. At one a circular announced:—"A Great Day. Bishop Talbot is here. Services in George and Human's Hall. N.B.—*Please leave your guns with the usher.*" The "guns," *i.e.* revolvers, were left; no casualties happened; and the collection came to 900 dollars.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY or SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded 1s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

MUNCHAUSEN IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

SERGEANT PALMER'S REPLY.

Ex-Sergeant A. V. Palmer has addressed a long letter to the *Daily Telegraph* in reply to its war correspondent's criticism of his account of "A Battle from the Ranks." He says:—"I have related, to the best of my ability, what I saw and heard—and this truthfully." Regarding the shouts of "Retire! Retire!" he writes:—"I still maintain they did shout those words, and that they were raised treacherously. The following non-commissioned officers, Sergeant-Major Campbell, Sergeant James Smith, Colour-Sergeant Newell, Sergeant James Guthrie, and Corporal Gaddes; but then soldiers are not allowed to speak frankly on such matters while they are in the service—and very properly. It was on account of the shouting of these words that the Highlanders were checked in their advance, which, as a matter of fact, happened while they were already charging. It is true we received a very heavy flank fire, which Sir Archibald Alison believes to have been the cause of the check. But that was not the cause of it. I may add that General Hamley kept some of the Highland Brigade back at the brink of the first trench.

"That some of the men drank the blood of the wounded camels may sound very awful, but it is none the less true. There was plenty of excellent water the other side of Tel-el-Kebir lock; but it was strictly guarded by sentries, and none but officers allowed to satiate their thirst with it. I am supported in my statement of a lack of water by Quartermaster-Sergeant Emslie, who was in charge of the water-carts and one pack-mule carrying the rum. He says as soon as the mules heard the firing they turned about and bolted off at a gallop (*vide* 'Our Highlanders in Egypt: the Great Victory at Tel-el-Kebir,' p. 40). Your 'Special' affects not to believe my story of the man lighting his pipe with the burning body of a dead Egyptian. He evidently does not know what the real Tommy Atkins is in time of war; but he ought to know that at such a period time is too precious even to throw 'a handful (*sic*) of sand on the garments and smother the fire.' Perhaps he would have liked us to have stopped to bury them!"

THE TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon there was no trace in Hyde Park of the working men who had been invited to protest in their thousands against the ill-treatment of Russian political prisoners. A handful of men and women huddled against the trees, seeking shelter from a driving snow-storm. Half an hour later, however, some 4,000 or 5,000 persons, including several contingents from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, had assembled, and the available speakers were apportioned to the four vehicles which served as platforms. At No. 1 Stepniak was the centre of attraction. Speaking bareheaded, despite the cutting wind, he thanked his hearers for sacrificing their rest in order to protest against the horrible cruelties of the Russian Government. Their presence showed that the fraternity of nations was something more than a theory. Their meeting that day would be reported to the highest circles in Russia. At another platform Mr. John Burns spoke. He urged that the treatment of political prisoners in the fortress of Peter and Paul was an outrage upon humanity; and Mr. George Kennan had brought to the light of day some heartrending cases of cruel suffering inflicted upon men and women whose sole crime was that of seeking political reforms which, in this country, would have been conceded by the Whigs of fifty years ago. Mr. H. M. Hyndman spoke from another platform to a comparatively small circle of hearers. The following resolutions were put to the vote, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting of British workmen strongly protests against the flogging of women and the brutal treatment of political prisoners in Siberia, as opposed to the instincts of humanity recognized by all civilized nations." "That this meeting calls upon the English Government to instruct our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to direct the attention of the Russian Government to the barbarities practised in their name on the persons of political exiles in Siberia, notably the flogging to death of Madame Sihida."

THE SALE OF MR. W. B. SCOTT'S LIBRARY.

Prices ruled high at the second and concluding day's sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on Saturday of the library of Mr. William Bell Scott, poet and artist. The following are some of the more notable and interesting prices:—The proof sheets of Rossetti's poems, privately printed in 1869, with his corrections and additions, containing several poems never published and that exist only in this volume, which is unique, £29 (Sotheran); Rossetti's "Early Italian Poets," presentation copy, possessing the only known impression of the illustration the author did for the book, afterwards cancelled by himself, £13 5s. (Rimell); Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," the second impression, T. Cotes and R. Allot, 1632, £13 5s. (Maggs); "Paradise Lost," first edition, £3 5s. (Ridley); and "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," first edition, £3 12s. (Pickering); Shelley's "Laon and Cythna," first edition, uncut, £11 5s. (F. Sabin); Swinburne's "Atalanta," first edition, uncut, presentation copy, with author's autograph, £8 (Walford), and "Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882, "Century of Roundels," 1883, "Midsummer Holiday," 1884, "Marino Faliero," 1885—all presentation copies, with author's inscription—4 vols., five guineas (Rimell); Swinburne's "Faërie Queene," first edition, 2 vols., £12 (Pickering); Rossetti's "Poems," first edition, presentation copy, 1870, £6 10s. (Lovent); Miss Rossetti's "Verses," dedicated to her mother, £4 18s. (B. F. Stevens); volume of proof sheets of William Morris's "Story of Sigurd," with his corrections and additions, 1877, £3 (Sotheran); Coventry Patmore's poems, first edition, presentation copy, uncut, 1844, £3 (Rimell); Keats's "Lamia," "Isabella," "Eve of St. Agnes," and other poems, first edition, 1820, a rare volume, £3 (Bain), and the same poet's Works and Letters, edited by Mr. Buxton Forman, four volumes, £2 4s. (Lewin); Charles Lamb's "Album Verses," first edition, uncut, £1 11s. (Bain); Landor's "Gebir," first edition, £1 4s. (Rimell), and the same writer's "The Pentameron and Pentalogia," first edition, uncut, presentation copy "from the author," £1 12s. (Pearson); Russell Lowell's "Biglow Papers," with preface by T. Hughes, 1861; Joseph Skipsey's "Miscellaneous Lyrics," "An Offering to Lancashire" (poems by Locker, Rossetti, W. B. Scott, and others) 1863—and other volumes, ten in all, one guinea (Bennett); Lang's "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," first edition, uncut, £2 2s. (Pearson); Adah Isaacs Menken's "Infelicia," with a carte de visite of the authoress and Mr. Swinburne inserted (1868), £1 6s. (Jackson); and Mr. George MacDonald's "Diary of an Old Soul," 5s. (Rimell). Mr. Ruskin's "Academy Notes," Nos. 1—5 (1855-59), and his "Salsette and Elephanta," a prize poem, Oxford (1839), fetched £3 5s. (Richard Ward); whilst Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" went for a shilling (Walford). The sale realized a total sum of £810 7s.

SCOTCH MUSIC AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

It is interesting to note that two at least of the important items of Mr. Manns's Crystal Palace concert on Saturday were by a young Scotchman, who has received much of his training at the Royal College of Music. Mr. Hamish McCunn's picturesque and eminently promising concert-overture, "The Land of the Mountain and the Flood," opened the concert; and his cantata, "Bonny Kilmeny," was heard, for the first time in London, later on. Produced by Mr. Kirkhope's Edinburgh choir last winter, this cantata is quite an early effort of the young composer (op. 2). Naturally, it discloses some evidences of immature execution rather than lack of idea. Precision of form can always be acquired, ideas are spontaneous; and "Bonny Kilmeny," if not as polyphonous as work by a more experienced hand, is a charming and sympathetic setting of the poem from James Hogg's "Queen's Wake" which bears that name. Though lacking contrast, the natural and legitimate device of the practised composer, the cantata is generally original and sometimes delightfully melodious. One of the best airs is the tenor solo, "Long have her minny look o'er the wa'"; and the chorus, "Oh, sleep, gentle maiden," is very pleasantly harmonized. The work, as a whole, discovers capacity rather than achievement, the weakest spot in it being the choral epilogue, which might, with advantage, be rewritten. The young composer was called to the front at the close of the performance, and loudly applauded by a large audience. The solos were very successfully entrusted to Miss Agnes Larkcom, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Norman Salmond.

THE WONDERS OF THE GREAT DEEP.

The second volume of "The Report on the Scientific Results" of the *Challenger's* voyage has recently been published, and it is no wit less interesting than its predessor. The deep sea is full of wonders. There are fish living 2,600 fathoms down; some blind, others almost eyeless, which are so compressed from the weight of the water, that when brought to the surface their bodies expand. Three miles down there is no light and no change of temperature. Being no light there is no vegetable growth, and the fish feed on each other—at least, so many of them as have teeth probably do so. Those without teeth, no doubt, feed on animalcules. From Professor Tait's experiments it seems that at a depth of six miles the sea is compressed about 620 feet. May this compression long continue; for should it cease something like 2,000,000 square miles would be inundated.

Bord's Pianos—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A NIGHT WITH THE "DARLING BOOKSELLERS."

(FROM ONE WHO DINED WITH THEM IN THE VENETIAN HALL.)

A Booksellers' Trade Dinner was eaten by some three hundred gentlemen on Saturday evening at the Holborn Restaurant. The hastiest glance at the guests indicated that the gathering was unique. It was a veritable Book Parliament, in which every branch of the Trade was represented. In the chair was Mr. Charles Longman'; by his side was Mr. Murray the younger, and other Longmans. The great house of Macmillan was represented by "Mr. Fred," whose bombshell in the *Bookseller* was hotly discussed between the courses. A Warne, a Marston, a Rivington,'some [Spons, a Routledge,a Stanford, a Welsh, a Blackett, a Bell, a Daldy, a Virtue, a Gravel, a Stanford, a Nutt, an Unwin, a Griffiths, a Redway, were amongst the assembly. The booksellers were everywhere. For instance, there was Mr. Quaritch, the Bismarck of the old-book trade, and his friend Mr. Sotheran—names to conjure with on the outskirts of Shakspeare. Then I noticed some of the retail kings, those gentlemen whose shop fronts are day by day piled up with a thousand tempting volumes hot from the press, from the last "shocker" to the latest trifle of literature. What tons upon tons of books these merchants dispose of in a week. Imagine their power to help you, my budding authors! If you can but induce them to string up a hundred of your efforts across their shop front in letters a foot long your books will sell like wildfire. And yet there they sit, these patrons of the brain-worker, as composedly as if such a thing as an author was unknown to them — Dunns and Dennys and Stonehams. At the high table sits the famous Mr. Bain, who advises Princes about their books, and runs whose shop you may, if the dukes and earls and editors dropping in to discover an easy path to a little learning. That gentleman is Mr. Awdry, one of the Jupiters of the Strand House, otherwise known as W. H. Smith and Sons. Who is this league of Miles? I notice three of them. They are of the great distributing firm of Simpkin Marshall, whose orders, I can assure you, are staggering (if the article is good—that is, marketable). A good-looking gentleman pointed out to me as one who said to be Simpkin's "man." I gaze at him with awe when I learn that his duty it is when the mighty publisher sends out *his* "man" to the retail booksellers of London City with a new book that is coming out, to say how many the house of Simpkin will buy. Try and pick up an acquaintance with that good-looking gentleman, my friend, if you are bringing out a book. I am merciful, and I mean no harm. I only ask for what would be his fate if every author began to push his wares in that way? Mazeppa's fate were better. I recognise Mr. Bumpus and Mr. David Stott among the guests, and at the top table I see from afar Mr. Clowes and Mr. Butterworth, whose grandfather and father sold law books before him, and Mr. Butterworth's hair is worthy of the profession of his calling. I have heard one of the guests recalling the publication of the first part of "Pickwick," and of "Scenes from Clerical Life," and the toast-master's stentorian voice interrupted some recollections of Thackeray, which I was unsuccessful in intercepting. "Here's a health to the Queen," said Mr. Charles Longman. "Is her Majesty not an author, too?" The piano refused to work, at least the pianist said so, and Mr. Awdry proposed "Literature," which is a good friend to the house of W. H. Smith, and M. Du Chaillu replied in a flippant and delightful little speech. It sounded like one of Hans Breitmann's ballads in process of recitation. "Birds of tum feather should fly together," he said, alluding to the brotherly love which should exist between authors and publisher. "Ash for me, I say to mineself, Poul, I am vond ov my publishers, an as for dose dear booksellers," casting a languishing look around which would have captivated a whole tribe of Venuses, "vy, I do love dem. Iv dey vere ladies I should say, '*vot darlings dey are!*'" M. Du Chaillu then alluded to the bitters of a literary life, and mentioned *en passant* that when he described the pygmies he called on Mr. Murray and a Munchausen. Now that he had turned historian they called him a donkey. Who called this amusing author, or rather speaker, these bad names I did not gather. Mr. Longman then made the speech of the evening, in which he described the work of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, to which by the way his own family has contributed over £1,000 since the Institution was founded in 1837 for the benefit of booksellers and their families. Since then £53,000 has been distributed in relief. Mr. Longman exhorted the masters to induce their young men to become members, and made a powerful appeal for thrift and prudence. Dr. Evans then proposed the publishers and booksellers. Young Mr. Murray replied for the publishers in a speech which revealed oratorical powers of a high order. The point of his address was that authors were not such fools as they looked. As for publishers, they were greater fools than they looked. These sentiments were received with great laughter. I must add, in justice to Mr. Murray, that this phrasing is mine, a precis of his words for the exact words I have not by me to the verbatim reports. Mr. Murray junior is a very shrewd young man, with lots of "Old Tom" in him. This seems to want explanation again. "Old Tom" is the description of Mr. Murray's grandfather, *the* famous Murray, who was a "better friend to Byron than Byron was to himself." Mr. Sotheran and Mr. Quaritch then replied for the booksellers. Mr. Sotheran said they were all starving because they had to compete with the libraries. This means, my dear public, that in a few months you will get no more shilling books for ninepence. I must say that Mr. Sotheran's jolly face betokened very heavy profits indeed. This matter of discount was the bombshell in the *Bookseller* which Mr. Macmillan has fired, and of which more anon. I see that the bombshell has produced a very lively discussion from the loud demonstration, which greeted Mr. Sotheran's allusion. Then Mr. Quaritch got up, and made a wicked, cynical speech, a sort of mixture of Mark Twain and Mephistopheles, in which the famous old man who has a stock of old books worth a quarter of a million discoursed on the mess 'y of the "darling booksellers." He began by carrying his own bag of books on his back, and cleaned his own windows, and now he will buy a book worth thousands. As for the knock-out he, Mr. Q. had tried it, but it was founded on strict equality of partnership. He wanted more than a unit share so he left it. Mr. W. L. Courtney, the Oxford don who writes "leaders" for the *D. T.*, proposed for the visitors, concluding with a brace of puns for which he should have been sent to prison. From the point of view of the weird and ugly Jorrard was a long stride. HE came last, the long expected one; he whom the booksellers love. Haggard in the flesh was worth waiting for, were it till the going down of the moon in chastened loveliness, like some sweet bride into her chamber, if I may be allowed to plagiarize for a moment, and we were all delighted with His effort. Leaving the "idealized prose" for the "pure and majestic verse," I embody my own feelings of gratification at being permitted to see Mr. Haggard in She's famous address to Leo :—

Long have I waited for thee, and behold my reward is at hand—here.

"OUR DEVONSHIRE DINNER."

(BY A DEVONIAN IN LONDON.)

The annnal dinner of Devonians in London was held at the Criterion Restaurant on Saturday evening. Mr. John Martin, the honorary secretary of the movement, deserves well of his county. All the arrangements were made by him, and the gathering proved to be a most gratifying success. An excellent dinner awaited the fine muster of Devonians which filled the large hall; the speeches were for the most part brief and to the point; the musical programme was excellent; and, best of all, the whole thing was Devonian. There were Devonian songs, Devonshire recitations, Devonshire junket, and Devonshire cream.

The Lord Chancellor presided, and among those present were Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Justice Day, Sir Henry Thompson, Bernard Coleridge, M.P., Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Admirals Giffard and Woolcombe, Major-General Karslake, Mr. W. W. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. W. A. White, Director of Naval Construction, Mr. E. Besley, Mr. G. Wreford, and Mr. Deputy Halse. Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. G. Kekewich wrote regretting their absence through domestic bereavements. After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, "The Houses of Parliament" was proposed by Mr. T. D. Rendle, and acknowledged by Viscount Sidmouth and Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Rendle made the speech of the evening. It was full of amusing anecdotes. One story showed how a South Molton man—one William Stickers, a farmer—came up to London on business, and hurriedly left the metropolis a sadder if not a wiser man. The honest rustic was walking along Farringdon-street, when he saw a notice in front of him bearing the fateful words, "Bill Stickers beware!" He walked along, not a little perturbed in spirit, and to his great surprise he saw the notice repeated a few yards further up the street. Finally, at the end of the street he saw upon this legend : "Messrs. Willing and Co. give public notice that Bill Stickers, wherever caught, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law." He read this and fled westward, nor has he ever been seen in London since.

"Devon, our County," and "Devonians in London," were proposed by the Lord Chancellor, who had an enthusiastic reception. His lordship referred to his connection with Devonshire, and said he hoped that the meeting of that evening would tend to consolidate the friendship that was known to exist among Devonians resident in London. Mr. W. H. White suitably acknowledged the toast; and Mr. J. Martin, in responding to the toast of "The Committee," proposed by Mr. F. C. Gould, remarked that when the movement was modestly initiated by a small band of loyal Devonians, who felt their isolation in this vast London, the committee scarcely anticipated the success which they had realized. The progress had been indeed remarkable ; for, whereas 100 good men and true attended the first dinner, 260 came to the second, and now they were proud to welcome over 360, that number being quite as clannish and loyal to home as Scotchmen. Since they last met, one step had been taken towards establishing some sort of permanent association, partaking of a social and philanthropic character. No actual decision had been arrived at, because they were anxious that what they did should meet with general approval, and nothing like a false step be made. They fervently hoped that the movement would live on, so that they might do something at least towards keeping green in memory the county to whose stalwart men in Elizabeth's time, historians told them, England owed her commerce, her colonies, her very existence. (Applause.)

Mr. George Tolland recited a North Devon yarn—"Jimmy Adams' Account of the Battle of Quatre Bras"—and songs were given by Miss Ada Patterson, Miss Marion Helmore, Mr. Reuben Bayley, Mr. Claude Ravenhill, and Mr. Gardner Leader. Mr. Leader sang, "Dear Old Devonshire," a song specially written for the occasion by Mr. Frank Gould (who designed the menu) and to appropriate music by Mr. Suchet Champion. Here are a couple of stanzas from Mr. Gould's song:

The Switzer may boast of his mountain,
The German his Fatherland,
The Southron may dream of the sapphire sea,
That breaks on the golden sand:
But for us the finest of spots on earth
Is Devon, dear Devon, the land of our birth.
Though long may we wander and far may we roam,
The dear old West Country is ever our home.

'Tis there that the red deer run wild on the hills,
And the speckled trout sport in the stream,
'Tis there that the salmon come in from the sea,
'Tis the land of the leal and free,
And two sweeter things you may look for in vain
Than a Devonshire lass and a Devonshire lane.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!
IMPORTANT SALE OF
Silver, Electro-Plate, Cutlery,
ETC.
At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.
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(*the original Firm established 1810*,)
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Manufactory—QUEEN'S WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

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THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, and Nervous Debility, these Bitters are invaluable, being a Gentle, Stimulant, Tonic Bitters are invaluable, being a gentle curative, tonic, and stimulating WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

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TOWER TEA. HIGHEST AWARD.

MARQUES DE RISCAL'S PENEDES SPANISH CLARET.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Prices, 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen.
MIJANA & CLEMENTE, Sole Agents,
45, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had on the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably lower price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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The best BAKING
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makes POWDER.
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CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, AND ASTHMA
Radically cured at your homes by a simple remedy. A Retired Physician will send the description of the Cure free to any one who will send a stamped addressed envelope to
DR. J. P. PALMER, Tunbridge.
IMPERIAL MANSIONS, NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.C.

A HUMANE TELEPHONE.—People who suffer from Deafness and noises in the head will be glad to hear that an eminent Aural Specialist of London has at last succeeded in what is said to be absolutely efficacious, and may be applied to the patient's home. It is a miniature telephone, which fits inside the ear. It is not only a producer of sound, but also a cure for the distressing noises in the head. Being comfortable to wear, it will no doubt be a boon to mankind. A pamphlet describing its construction is printed, and may be had from the Publisher, 24, Bedford-square, London, W.C. Price 3s.6d.

ELECTRIC, ELECTRO-VAPOUR Baths, 63A, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W. With or without Massage.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED, both for Town and Country, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1890.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY (LIMITED),
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.
SHARE CAPITAL, £300,000. Divided into 21,000 Shares, whereof 6,000 are Preference Shares of £10 each and 15,000 are Ordinary Shares of £10 each.
ISSUE OF 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES, entitled to a cumulative Preference dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
These shares are offered for subscription, and the Instalments on them will be payable as follows :—

10s. per Share on Application,
£2 0s. per Share on Allotment, and
£7 10s. per Share on or before 1st May, 1890.

Shares may be paid in full on allotment, and interest will accrue from date of payment at 6 per cent. per annum.
The capital subscribed upon the Preference Shares and the cumulative dividend thereon take priority over the capital represented by and the dividends on the Ordinary Shares, and over both the principal and interest secured by the issue of Bonds hereinafter described.
Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, no Debentures or Debenture Stock can be issued except with the consent of an Extraordinary Meeting, at which both Preference and Ordinary Shareholders will be entitled to attend.
The whole of the Ordinary Shares and the whole issue of Bonds for £100,000 ranking as hereinmentioned after the Preference Shares will be taken by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase money.

DIRECTORS.
O. V. Morgan, Esq., M.P. } Partners in the Morgan
E. V. Morgan, Esq. } Crucible Company,
A. A. Fenn, Esq. } Battersea Works,
*A. R. Hardy, Esq. } Battersea, S.W.
*C. F. Bradberry, Esq. } Battersea Works.
*H. H. Tremlett, Esq.
* Managing Directors.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Davidson and Morriss, 40 Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Whinney, Hurlbatt, and Whinney, 3, Frederick's-place, E.C.
SECRETARY.—A. C. Marshall, Esq.
OFFICES.—Battersea Works, Battersea, London, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.
In consequence of the desire of some of the senior Partners to retire from the well-known firm which has so long carried on business as the Morgan Crucible Company, a re-arrangement has become necessary, and it has been decided to convert the business into a Joint Stock Company under the Limited Liability Acts.
The first manufactory of crucibles was established at Battersea thirty-five years ago by Messrs. Morgan Brothers, since which time it has been conducted with continued and increasing success, the sales and profits for the last year having been in excess of those of any previous year, and the Accounts for 1889, just audited, show an excess both in sales and profits over those of 1888.
The business is the largest of its kind in existence, its productions have an unrivalled reputation, and are used in every part of the world where metals are melted.
The factory buildings at Battersea have been specially erected, and are eminently adapted for the purposes of the business, and are held on freehold ground, which is unencumbered by mortgage, are very substantially built, and comprise every requisite, including a wharf or embankment on the Thames (secured by special permission of the Thames Conservancy), which affords exceptional facilities for shipping, landing, and storing purposes. A portion of the land is also in excess of requirements, a proportion being let for other manufactures, while the approximate quarter of the new bridge at Battersea cannot fail to considerably enhance the value of the freehold and buildings.
The purchase price of this important going concern has been fixed by the Vendors, who are also the promoters of the Company, at £400,000. So satisfied are the Vendors with the prospects of the Company that they have agreed to accept £100,000 of that sum in fully-paid ordinary shares of the Company, and £100,000 in bonds. These bonds are a first charge upon which both the interest and principal (the latter by certain annual instalments) will be payable exclusively out of the profits remaining in any year after payment of the cumulative dividend on the preference shares, and they entitle their holders to rank for payment on the surplus assets of the Company only after the claims of the preference shareholders for both capital and dividend have been fully satisfied; so that these bonds rank in every respect after the preference shares.
The property to be acquired includes the valuable land and buildings of the firm, machinery, plant, patents, trade marks, stock, book debts, and cash at bankers, together with the goodwill of an undertaking of a very exceptional character.
The transfer will take effect as from the 1st of January, 1890, the outstanding liabilities of the business at that date being paid and borne by the Vendors, who will also pay all the preliminary expenses of, and incidental to, the formation and bringing out of the Company up to the incorporation thereof.
The holders of Preference Shares will be entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Company convened to consider any resolution for reducing the capital, or increasing any issue of debentures or debenture stock, or winding up, or sanctioning a sale of the undertaking, or altering the Articles of Association, or any matter affecting their interests, or any other resolution directly affecting their rights and privileges in respect of the capital by the creation of Shares ranking after the Preference Shares, or to be regarded as directly affecting the rights and privileges of the holders of these shares.
It is very material to notice that **no payment** will be made out of the profits of the year of any dividend upon the Ordinary Shares in respect of principal or interest upon the above-mentioned Bonds until the cumulative dividend on the preference shares is annually provided for.
The holders of the Preference Shares will be paid on the October next after payment of the issue of the 50th of June previous, on the instalments paid on their shares from the respective dates of payment.
It will be seen from the report of Mr. Whinney (of the firm of Messrs. Whinney, Hurlbatt, and Smith, chartered accountants of Old Jewry, E.C.), who has audited the accounts of the business for the past seven years, that the profits have been steadily and in each year to provide twice the dividend on the amount of the preference shares now offered for subscription. The following is a copy of the report :—

8, Old Jewry, London.
TO THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY.
I certify that the profits of your firm from 1875 to 1889, after making proper provision for maintenance and depreciation, have amounted to not less than £70,000 in each year, those of 1888 being in excess of any former year, and those of last year being in excess of 1888.
FRED'K. WHINNEY.

Dated the 3rd day of March, 1890.
The Directors are all conversant with the business, the Board including those of the Vendors who have been most actively engaged in the management of the business for the past twelve years, and in order that its continuance may be secured, the Vendors' partners in the present Board have undertaken to act as Directors for periods varying from three to ten years.
The arrangements for the acquisition of the property and business on the terms stated dated the Twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, and made between Edward V. Morgan, William V. Morgan, Septimus V. Morgan, Octavius V. Morgan, Edward V. Morgan, S. Arthur Pete, and Arthur R. Harding, of the one part, and Ernest N. Morriss, on behalf of the company, of the other part.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association have been entered into—An agreement dated the 28th day of February, 1890, made between William V. Morgan of the first part, Walter V. Morgan of the second part, Septimus V. Morgan of the third part, Octavius V. Morgan of the fourth part, Edward V. Morgan of the fifth part, S. Arthur Pete of the sixth part, and Arthur R. Harding of the seventh part; an Agreement dated the 28th day of October, 1889, between the said Morgan Crucible Company and H. Huchins French; and an Agreement dated the 25th day of October, 1889, between the Morgan Crucible Company and Frederick Bradberry.
The above-mentioned Contracts, and a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.
The Vendors have also in the course of their business entered into numerous contracts which it will be manifestly impracticable to disclose. Agreements and leases will be entered into on the footing that the applicants waive the specification of the dates and counterparties to the above and other contracts, and waive all complaint or remedy under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, by reason of the dates and names of the parties to these contracts not being set out in this Prospectus.
In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.
In the event of the number of shares allotted to any applicant being less than that applied for, the surplus deposit paid on application will be credited towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.
Applications for shares must be forwarded together with a deposit of 10s. per share to the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.
Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Bankers and Solicitors of the Company, at the Offices of the Company, and from Messrs. Greenwood and Company, 28, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
Dated 6th March, 1890.

The LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 10th instant, and CLOSED on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT (Silver Currency) BONDS (Mexican and Mexican Gulf Railway).
ISSUE of 2,800,000 dols., being part of a total issue of 6,700,000 dols. Contract ratified by Decree of Congress, dated 10th November, 1887, and 3rd June, 1889.
Interest payable half-yearly on the 31st December and 30th June. Principal payable at par in silver currency 15 to 45 years, at the option of Bondholder wholly or partially at the option of the Government after the expiration of Ten Years.
Interest on the Bonds will run from the 1st day of July, 1890. Interest to that date will also be paid on the instalments from the date of allotment. A coupon for this will accompany each Provisional Certificate.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSETS AND DEBENTURE CORPORATION (LIMITED), offer for Sale by Subscription the above Bonds at the price of 65 per cent. or £130 per Bond of 1,000 dols., payable as follows :—

5 per cent., £10 on Application.
Allotment.
15 „ £30 „ April 9.
15 „ £30 „ May 6.
10 „ £20 „ June 4.
65 £130

Payment in full may be made on allotment under discount at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum.
The subscription will be opened simultaneously in Amsterdam.

This Loan consists of Bonds which are a direct obligation of the Mexican Government. Bonds are issued as a subsidy in aid of the construction and equipment of the line of Railway, with a telegraph or telephone line, from the town of Venadito, in the State of Coahuila, on the line of the Mexican International Railway, to the port of Tampico, situate in the State of Nuevo Leon to the City of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance in all of about 460 miles.
According to the report of Mr. W. Barclay Parsons, C.E., New York, the central portions of the two last-mentioned States being entirely without railway communication, a profitable business will be secured of an important and populous territory.
The Government has a free term of 99 years, and were approved by Decree of the Government of the State of Coahuila, dated the 15th of November, 1887, revised on the 18th August, 1888, and by a Decree dated 3rd June, 1889, all of which were consolidated by a Decree dated 6th September, 1889.
One hundred and thirty miles of railway have already been constructed ; seventy-one miles are in operation, and it is anticipated that the entire line will be completed in the course of the first half-year.
The Government has undertaken to give a subsidy of 8,000 dols. for each kilometre of line completed and approved by the Secretary of Public Works, or about 14,300 dols. Bonds per mile, 12,000 dols. bonds have already earned, and Certificates for 1,185,000 dols. have been issued. The Subsidy is secured by Government Bonds for 1,000 dols. each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. (silver currency) per annum, payable half-yearly. In March or the beginning of April next will be issued Certificates for Bonds when ready on payment in full.
If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on application will be returned or carried towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from The Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation, (Limited), 24, Bedford-street, London, E.C., and 64, Queen-street, Edinburgh, to whom all applications for Bonds should be addressed and cheques made.
London, March 7, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION No.....
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT.
(silver currency) BONDS.
(Montezuma and Mexican Gulf Railroad.)
To The Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited).
Gentlemen,
request that you will allot
to £ shy
bonds nominal Capital of the above Bonds on
which enclose the requisite deposit of
£ , and I agree to
accept that amount or any less sum that may be allotted to , and to pay the balance of the payment and the Instalments mentioned in the conditions of your Prospectus dated London March 7th, 1890.
Signature.....
Name in full.....
Address.....
Date.....

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUNDS, £3 MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Loans Con.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(MUTUAL, FIRE ONLY, AND LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Insurances effected Inexpensively.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,855.
27, 28, 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS ADVANCED on FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED. Policies and loans on annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, W.C. Established 1853. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

Established 1858.
THE EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY.
BURGE-HOUSE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund, £250,000.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each) and on DEPOSITS (£5 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards, ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
H. E. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,350,000.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent, subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS PAID HALF-YEARLY through the post.
For forms of application apply to
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1,139 dozens CLARET—Château Haut Brion, 1870; Château Larose, 1879; Château Palmer, 1880; Pomeau, 1884; Lafite, 1880; St. Christoly, Pahis St. Julien, St. Estephe, Bac Médoc Blaye, Graves 1881, and Barsac 1881
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RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—
That this Court receives with deep regret the intimation of the death of David Henry Stone, Esq., Alderman, who for the long period of twenty-six years represented the Ward of Bassishaw, and by his courteous bearing, and faithful and able discharge of his public duties, gained general respect and esteem. The late Alderman served the office of Sheriff in 1867, and that of Lord Mayor in 1874, and in both positions alike fulfilled the high expectations of his fellow-citizens. His brethren will ever bear in kindliest remembrance their personal association with him, and whilst lamenting the death of one they loved, desire to offer to Mrs. Stone the sincerest expressions of condolence and sympathy in her bereavement.
MONCKTON.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Institution will be held at PRINCES' HALL, PICCADILLY, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at Three o'clock precisely, his Grace the DUKE OF FIFE, K.T., in the Chair.
CHARLES DIDDIN, Secretary.
14, John-street, Adelphi.

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